

The Centralia Hardware Co.

Is the Headquarters in Grand Rapids for everything in the Hardware line. Our stock includes a full line of

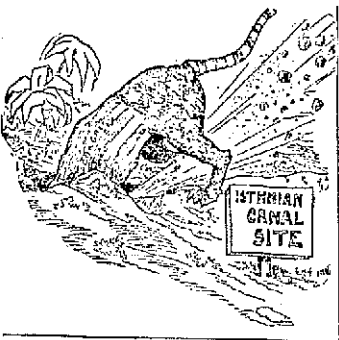
Heavy and Shelf Hardware Cutters and Sleighs, Builders Supplies, Glass, Paints and Oils, Plumbing and Plumbers Supplies, Guns Sporting Goods.

HEATING PLANTS.

Let us estimate on your work before you buy elsewhere.

CENTRALIA HDW. CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.



LIKE THE U. S.

We are hustling after business and can safely say that you cannot find a better stock of

LUMBER.

Shingles, Doors, Windows, Porch Material etc. than ours

When you are building a home the best Lumber is none to good.

KELLOGG BROS. LBR. CO.

YARDS AT East Grand Rapids, West Grand Rapids, Nekoosa.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Is Grand Rapids Soon to Have Another Railroad.

During the past week another railroad survey party has been making its way through this section of the country.

Interviews with different members of the party did not bring forth any information concerning the matter, as the men claim that they do not know what company they are working for, if they are working for a company at all. All the members of the party seem to know is that they started in at Princeton and ran a line through to this city, where they arrived on Monday afternoon.

The line, as run by the new party, trends pretty generally in the same direction as the Northwestern road, although separated from it at different places by several miles. The first town the survey party struck before coming to this city was Hancock.

It is the general surmise that the survey party is working for the Wisconsin Central road and that it is the intention of this company to continue their line southeast from this point or Nekoosa as far as Waukesha so that their route between Chicago and St. Paul may be shortened sufficiently to enable them to compete with other lines successfully.

The survey, as run by the party, crosses the river just south of the Northwestern railroad bridge.

Phonetic Spelling.

At the meeting of the teachers and superintendents in Milwaukee some weeks ago it was decided by those assembled to, as far as possible, make corrections in spelling of certain words of the English language, words that have a superfluity of silent letters.

When they made this decision they also resolved to ask the co-operation of the newspaper men in helping the good work along. As a general thing the newspapers have taken kindly to the matter. In fact, the same corrections that they decided to adopt, have been in use by many newspapers throughout the country for several years past.

A few newspapers have ridiculed the matter, however, and attempted to make it funny by writing articles with the words spelled entirely by sound. About the only thing they accomplished, however, was to make themselves ridiculous, as several of the words were spelled in a manner that made it quite evident that the writer did not know how to properly pronounce the words.

The words that it is proposed to change are such ones as through, thorough and a few others of that nature that will not suffer by the loss of a few letters.

Annual Report.

The annual report of the Seneca, Sigel and Rudolph Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for the year ending Jan. 1, 1902, is as follows:

Risks.	No.	Am't.
In force Dec. 31, 1901.....	325	\$ 815,733.00
Written during year 1901.....	37	353,236.00
Total.....	362	\$1,168,969.00
Expired and cancelled.....	179	\$ 103,854.00
In force Dec. 31, 1901.....	1,132	1,127,135.00
Received During Year.		
Money on hand.....	8	158.23
From premiums.....		1,068.16
Delinquent assessments.....		56.38
Total.....		\$1,282.77
Disbursements.		
Paid for officers' salary.....		\$ 215.24
Paid for losses during year.....		1,062.26
All other disbursements.....		49.45
Total.....		\$1,327.95
Balance on hand.....		\$554.82

Officers were elected on the 13th as follows:

President—Joseph Reimer.
Secretary—Jacob Kissinger.
Agent—F. C. Henke.

A Poor Relation.

There is sure to be an immense audience at the opera house on Friday evening to see the famous Sol Smith Russell play "A Poor Relation." It is a rare chance for the play goers of this city to see a charming play enacted by a very superior company of artists. It is easy to understand why "A Poor Relation" has become one of the most popular plays ever written. The part of Noah Vale that is marvellously consistent in the sunshine and shadow of the circumstances thro' which it passes. Never was pathos so deftly and delicately dimmed in comedy as in this character. There is already great interest aroused in the community by the announcement of the coming of this attraction.

Will Build a Church.

The members of the Polish Catholic faith held a meeting at the city hall on the west side on Sunday. Rev. Gara of Junction City was in attendance, he being the gentleman who engineered the building of the church in Sigel. At the meeting on Sunday it was decided to build a church in this city to cost about \$7,000 or more, and bids will be called for in a few days. There are about sixty families in the city that belong to this faith and they own eight lots on Daly street on which their edifice will be erected. The congregation has about \$700 in the treasury, and there have been subscriptions taken for the sum of \$1,000. Joseph Quasigroch and Jos. Luchaschski were re-elected trustees.

New Century comfort.

Millions are daily finding a world of comfort in Bucklin's Arnica salve. It kills pain from burns, scalds, cuts, bruises; conquers ulcers and fever sores; cures eruptions, salt rheum, boils and felons; removes corns and warts. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25 c at John E. Daly's drug store.

Sol Smith Russell's "A Poor Relation."

The play which Sol Smith Russell made famous and which without doubt has been the greatest success of that famous actor's career, is to be the welcome attraction at the Grand Opera house on Friday evening the 31st inst. under the title of "A Poor Relation."

The production will be given by that quaint and popular comedian Mr. Frederick Summerfield supported by Sol Smith Russell's own company. The company is under the direction of Fred G. Berger, who has for years been and still is Sol Smith Russell's manager. Mr. Summerfield is a comedian of reputation second only to Mr. Russell himself. He took Mr. Russell's place last winter when that actor was taken ill, and "starred" in this play, scoring a success which surprised his most ardent admirers. Mr. Summerfield's powerful and sympathetic portrayal of the half humorous, half pathetic and wholly artistic role of Noah Vale, the seedy genius and philosopher is said to be wonderfully like Mr. Russell's performance of the part. He resembles Mr. Russell greatly both in personal appearance, individuality and his facial expression. Mr. Mitchell, the dramatic critic of the Cincinnati Enquirer in writing of Mr. Summerfield said: "One could shut his eyes and imagine he was listening to Mr. Russell."

Mr. Berger, it is said, has taken especial pains in mounting the play this season with entirely new scenery, costumes and stage settings. Some novel stage effects will be seen in "A Poor Relation" which will eclipse anything ever attempted heretofore. With the engagement of this attraction manager Demitz of the Opera house feels confident that he offers an entertainment of a type and character which is seldom his pleasure to have the opportunity to offer. The sale of seats begin on Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

CENTRAL HOUSE BURNED.

Hotel at Pittsville goes Up in Smoke Wednesday.

The Central house at Pittsville, run by W. C. McGlynn, was burned on Wednesday morning at an early hour. Loss said to be about \$3000 with insurance for \$800.

A dispatch to the Free Press on Thursday gave a vivid account of the conflagration and told of the narrow escape of the inmates down the fire escape, etc., but from interviews had with Pittsville citizens it is evident that the correspondent exaggerated matters a trifle.

It is probable that the hostelry will not be rebuilt. The fire originated about the chimney somewhere and occurred about 6:30 in the morning, soon after the fires had been built for the day, and when discovered had made such headway that nothing could be done to save the building or contents.

Knott's Rabbit Story.

Ex-governor Proctor Knott of Kentucky and John Yerkes, an old-time friend were discussing claims of Sampson and Schley to the credit of smashing Cervera at Santiago. Mr. Yerkes took the ground that all the honor of the memorable conflict belonged to the Admiral Sampson and was inclined to entirely ignore Commodore Schley's part in the affair.

The governor listened until his companion had finished, and then, with that characteristic twinkle in his eye said: "My dear sir, it is exceedingly gratifying to me to hear you take the position you have in the matter. It is like a balm to my conscience and settles a point that has worried me many a day. I was walking thro' the woods once with a boy friend of mine when we saw a rabbit run into a sink hole. We stood around the hole a while; then I told the boy to keep watch while I went to get some fire to smoke the rabbit out. When I returned the boy had the rabbit. I took it away from him, claiming that it belonged to me because I told him to catch it if it came out. This was over fifty years ago, and you are the first man that ever agreed with me that the rabbit was mine. I feel now that I was right in taking it, and my conscience is at rest."

Mr. Yerkes looked solemn for a few moments, then smiled a feeble smile and changed the subject.—Pittsburg Catholic.

New Officers.

The society of Coral Workers met Saturday, Jan. 18th, at the home of Mrs. E. C. Rosser. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. Geo. R. Gardner.
1st Vice Pres.—Caroline Garrison.
2nd Vice Pres.—Lillie Oberbeck.
3rd Vice Pres.—Julia Lattie.
Secretary—Addie Baker.
Treasurer—Stanley Clapp.
Mrs. Gardner gave a very interesting talk on her trip to the Pan American.

Unclaimed Letters.

Following is the list of unclaimed letters in the east side postoffice, for the week ending Jan. 22, 1902:

Coss, Miss Laura Wilson, P. E.
Persons calling for the above please say "advertised."

A. L. FONTAINE, Postmaster.

—What you doin' neighbor? Helping Bill. What's Bill doin'? Helping Mandy? What's Mandy doin'? Helping mother. What's mother doin'? Taking Rocky Mountain tea. Sensible family. Johnson & Hill Co.

—Smoke the Winneschek cigar The best ten cent smoke on earth.

STRIKE SITUATION.

No Evidence That the Paper Makers Here will Quit.

So far as can be learned there will be no general strike in this locality among the paper makers, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

There has been an attempt to draw the paper makers of this section into the union and to some extent this has been accomplished, though it is understood that the employees at the mills south of this city have pretty generally expressed themselves as being satisfied with the way matters have been going and do not seem to feel justified in starting a misunderstanding between employer and man that may result disastrously for both.

Paper mill managers in this section do not seem to care to discuss the situation any further than saying that they do not anticipate any trouble, as the men seem to be pretty well satisfied with what concessions have been made them in the matter.

That Post Office Fight.

Wausau Pilot: There is a lively fight in progress at Grand Rapids over the post office. Some of the people want the postoffices at Grand Rapids and Centralia consolidated, with the post office on one side of the river and a sub-station on the other side, but neither side is willing to be contented with the sub-station.

One would think to read the outside papers that the people of Grand Rapids were in a state of warfare over the post office matter, while as a matter of fact, there is probably nothing that the people are wasting less time over. The most interested parties are those who are hoping to hold one of the offices during the next four years.

The matter of consolidating the two offices seems to be in the hands of a few, instead of conforming to the wishes of the multitude, but we will no doubt know what is best for us after the matter has been settled to the entire satisfaction of the political bosses.

Well, just so there is a man there to dish out the mail, one who does not take too much time in reading the postal cards and explaining why the letter that we expected did not arrive.

A Profitable Year.

Last Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. James Canning the Ladies of the first ward Aid society of the Congregational church held their annual meeting for the election of officers. The members were all present with the exception of two who were detained home by sickness. Mrs. Clara Rablin Nelson now of Merrill was a very welcome visitor. The ladies had a very enjoyable time. After business proceedings and election of officers were duly held, they were invited to the dining room, where they did ample justice to a very fine supper served. Consisting of chicken pie, salads, fruit, salted nuts, cake, coffee and ice cream provided for by the society. This society numbering from fifteen to twenty members can well be proud of the work they have accomplished in the last year. May the good work go on. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. James Canning, first, second and third vice presidents Mrs. O. T. Hougren, Mrs. H. and Mrs. A. P. Whiting, treasurer and secretary Mrs. W. J. Shea.

Ball a Success.

The ball given by the Elks at the opera house on Thursday evening was one of the most enjoyable dancing parties held in this city for some time. About seventy couples were present, and while enough to fill the floor, it was not crowded. The hall had been very prettily decorated with purple and white, the colors of the order, and with the addition of many electric lights, presented a handsome appearance. The supper was served by the members of St. Katherine's Guild and was one of the features of the occasion. The music, furnished by the New Monarch orchestra, was also good and added much to the general enjoyment of the evening.

Tapped the Till.

Some miscreant whose name is unknown broke into the ticket office at the Central depot on Thursday noon and carried away the sum of fifty cents in pennies. C. W. Hodson, the agent had left the depot to get his dinner and it was during his absence that the thieving was done. The outside door had been left open and whoever it was had entered the waiting room and taking one of the iron cuspidors had smashed in the window of the ticket office and prying open the till had abstracted all the money it contained, which was luckily only 50 cents. The agent was gone only a short time, but nothing could be found of the man who did the breaking.

Engaged Gen. Lee.

The Knights of Pythias of Wausau have an engagement with Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, for Saturday evening, February 22d, on which occasion he will deliver a lecture on "Peace and War in the United States and Cuba." Gen. Lee has been intimately connected with the history of the United States for the past generation and was stationed at Havana until matters became too warm for him over there and should be able to give an interesting talk.

—What would you think of your grocery man if he sold you sand for sugar? What do you think of a druggist, who offers you a substitute for the Madison Medicine Co.'s Rocky Mountain tea. Johnson & Hill Co.

YOUR FAITH will be as strong as

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung troubles. Will cure a cough or cold in a day, and thus prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years. S. C. WELLS & Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Karl's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach

CHAS. S. WHITTLESEY,

Real Estate, Insurance and Loans. Notary Public

Office over Bank of Grand Rapids, West Side.

40,000 acres of wild and improved farming lands for sale in Wood and surrounding counties.

Houses and lots for sale in the city. HOUSES TO RENT.

FOR SALE—3,000 acres of land with 18,000,000 feet of pine and hardwood timber thereon. All within seven miles of railroad. A rare bargain, as property will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—177 acres improved farm, town of Rudolph, good buildings, 70 acres clear, 70 acres young timber, \$25,000 an acre.

FOR SALE—80 acre farm, fine house and barn, town of Hanson, 10 miles from city, excellent location. Can be secured at a bargain.

FOR SALE—Two lots with fine 10-room house, good barn and woodshed, situated in desirable residence part of the city, east side.

FOR SALE—One lot with fine house, modern improvements. Good location close to business part of city, west side.

FOR SALE—One lot with fine modern residence, good barn, French St., close to business part of city.

FOR SALE—Two good farms, town of Ardena, Juneau county, 120 and 200 acres respectively. Prices and terms very reasonable.

Prices, terms and full particulars furnished at my office.

C. S. WHITTLESEY, GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

..NEW..

Harness Shop.

Across from Johnson & Hill Company's. In building with U. S. Express office.

All New Stock.

I invite all my old customers to call and see me. Everything in the line of harnesses and repairing.

V. X. LANDRY

ALL KINDS OF

COAL

PRICES RIGHT.

E. C. KETCHUM.

TELEPHONE:

Office, 164. Residence, 51.

Give us Your Attention



For a few seconds—It won't be any trouble to you and it will profit you and it may profit us. Utility, Beauty, Quality, Popular Prices will be our motto for this year. All kinds of furniture repaired at reasonable prices.

JNO. MCGLOIN.

MAN SHOT IN THE HEAD.

Joseph Finzel of Fond du Lac is Probably Fatally Wounded.

BOARDING HOUSE ROW.

Sam Capolla is in Jail on Charge of Doing the Shooting. He Makes a Confession.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—In an altercation which took place Sunday morning at about 4 o'clock at the old Lapine boarding house on Scott street, Joseph Finzel, residing on South Sibley street, was shot in the head and perhaps fatally injured. He is now lying in a dangerous state at St. Agnes' hospital. His assailant, Sam Capolla, a Sicilian, formerly employed at the North-Western roundhouse at North Fond du Lac, is at the police station awaiting a hearing.

The affair was preceded by a surprise party given for Ed Dornika, the present proprietor of the boarding house. The party lasted until about 3 o'clock and the majority of the guests had departed when four men, a couple of them guests at the party, and the others boarders, entered the place. Capolla and Finzel were among the four.

The men had evidently been drinking heavily and a disturbance ensued shortly after their entering the place. In a few moments the quarrel became general and several of the men became engaged in the fight. Capolla disappeared for a moment and returned with a revolver, which he had evidently obtained from his room. He took Finzel as his target and fired five shots, emptying all the chambers of the weapon. His aim was very unsteady and, although he stood but a few feet from his victim, only one of the bullets struck him. This one took effect in the left side of his face, striking the jawbone and glancing upward, lodging near the brain.

In the excitement of the moment nobody perceived who the assailant was and Capolla took advantage of his opportunity to slip, unobserved, to the back of the house and throw his revolver into the woodshed. Finzel was then taken to his home on South Sibley street, where he was attended by Dr. Fehlig.

For some unaccountable reason the police did not receive word of the affair until about 10 o'clock in the morning. As soon as word was received, Chief Nelson went to the boarding house, where inquiries were instituted. Station directed himself upon one of three Italians, who were at that time absent from the house. Officer Brunet was sent to locate the men and he found them in a very short time and followed them back to the boarding house. None of the men would confess to the shooting, so all three were taken into custody. At the station Capolla finally confessed to having made the assault, although he first vigorously denied any knowledge of the affair, saying: "Me no go to no gun, me never see no gun." When he confessed the other two men were discharged from custody.

Capolla is a young man and has no relatives residing in this country. As has been stated, he is a native of Sicily and has only been in this country for a few years. He has been employed at North Fond du Lac for a short time. When seen at the police station he was calmly smoking a pipe and did not seem to realize the gravity of his crime. He attempted to kill Finzel but succeeded. He admitted to the reporter that he had shot at the man and said that he fired four shots. He stated that two men were after him and that he had shot at them in self-defense. He showed a bad bruise on his head which, he said, Finzel had inflicted. He also stated that he was drunk at the time and knew very little of what he was doing. His revolver was a new one and a .32 caliber. It was purchased, he said, two days ago. There was no known to have been any ill feeling between the men up to the time the fight occurred.

Finzel will undergo an X-ray examination at the hospital. Capolla was taken before Justice Watson this morning and his preliminary hearing set for next Monday. His bail was fixed at \$1000. Being unable to secure bonds he was taken back to jail. Capolla is badly frightened and fears that he will be sent to prison.

LAWYER IS CHIEF.

George C. Hume of Chilton, a Prominent Attorney, Honored by Red Men.

Chilton, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—George C. Hume, a prominent attorney of this city, is soon to be vested with an honor, that though it may be an empty one, is nevertheless of such a nature as to mark him as a man of destiny. He is to be made the chief of the Brotherhood Indian nation, a position that, heretofore, none but members of the tribe have held. The action of the tribe was prompted by word done by Mr. Hume, gratuitously, in connection with the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of certain lands given to them years ago by the government.

Just when the tribe will install Mr. Hume in his unique position is not precisely known, but at their annual meeting, to be held some time during the winter, the appointment will probably be made. Through centuries of existence, the Brotherhood have retained their ancient customs and observe them to this day, but the duties of the chief are not onerous and will not conflict with Mr. Hume's other interests.

START RUN ON BANK.

Two Girls Said that Racine Institution Would Not Pay Them.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—A run on the Commercial and Savings bank was averted this morning by the prompt action of the officers and directors. The threatened run was started by two girls, employed by the Shop-Medicine company. They had been given checks Saturday noon for their week's work and went to the bank to have them cashed. The paying teller was at dinner and his window was closed. Without making any inquiries the girls went home and informed their parents that the bank had refused to pay them. The fathers of the girls went to the factory and told the other employees. This morning there was a large crowd of depositors on hand who wished to draw their money. The directors gave out a statement of the circumstances and but few accounts were drawn.

BELOIT PASTOR RESIGNS.

Rev. W. W. Sleeper will Go to Wellesley, Mass., Church.

Beloit, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Rev. W. W. Sleeper of the Second Congregational church of this city has resigned his resignation to take effect as soon as the church is able to release him. He has received a call to the Congregational church in Wellesley, Mass., and has accepted the offer. He has been in Beloit

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL DAY.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. LA FOLLETTE.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Gov. La Follette today issued a proclamation suggesting that Wednesday, January 29, the late President McKinley's birthday anniversary, be observed by the schools of the state as McKinley day, and that on the Sunday preceding memorial exercises be held in the churches of Wisconsin. The proclamation is as follows:

To the People of Wisconsin:

The McKinley National Memorial association, organized for the purpose of raising necessary funds and erecting a suitable monument at the grave of William McKinley, through its proper officers, has requested the governors of the several states of the Union to co-operate in the becoming work of affectionate remembrance. Through duly authorized committees in this state many citizens already have availed themselves of opportunity for individual contributions to this memorial fund.

Believing that the great majority of our people are in hearty sympathy with this undertaking and will welcome an occasion for more concerted action, and in harmony with the plan presented by the National Memorial association, I take the liberty of suggesting that Wednesday, January 29, the anniversary of the birthday of William McKinley, be observed in the schools of Wisconsin as "McKinley Day," with special appropriate exercises; also that on the Sunday preceding January 29, special memorial services be held in the churches throughout the state.

I further recommend that in connection with such exercises and services, opportunity be given for voluntary offerings to the memorial fund which those present shall be pleased to make. All moneys thus collected may be forwarded to the Hon. William R. Day, president of the McKinley National Memorial association, Canton O., or to W. A. Nowell, chairman of the committee for Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin.

TO PARDON A MURDERER

Application Made to Governor on Behalf of Frank Burris.

HAS SERVED 25 YEARS.

La Crosse County Man, in Fit of Jealousy, Killed a Man in 1876.

La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Papers in a petition for the pardon of Frank Burris, a "lifer" in the state prison at Wausau, are about ready to send to the governor. He has now served about twenty-five years for killing De Witt Perry in the town of Wellington, not far south of here.

The crime, committed in 1876, was one of the most sensational in its facts of any of the many during those early times in this section. The whole trouble resulted from an idea that Burris got that De Witt Perry was too intimate with his wife. It was on the 20th of November and Perry was stopping at the home of Mrs. A. Fuller, Glendale, Wis., where Mrs. Burris was also boarding. Perry left his boarding place early in the morning and Burris, who had been waiting for him, took a short cut to a point on the road where he knew Perry would pass. When the latter came up Burris pulled a deliberate aim and shot Perry in the back, the ball going through the body and coming out at the right breast. The body was then dragged over the frosty ground into the woods and concealed.

Burris was suspected and after arrest confessed, giving the particulars of the crime in detail. Romanus Baum, then circuit judge, now United States district judge, sentenced him to life imprisonment.

STRANGE ATTACK ON WATERTOWN WOMAN.

Assailant Chloroformed Her and Then Discover They Have the Wrong Person.

Watertown, Wis., Jan. 21.—The police were notified of a daring attempt of assault upon a woman Saturday evening. Mrs. Bertha Waldersee was on her way home from the Northwestern university and when opposite the entrance to Washington park she was set upon by two men, who caught her by the throat and dragged her into the park. One of them took a bottle of chloroform from his jacket and began to administer it.

Shortly before the woman became unconscious from fright and the men said: "This is mine, the woman we are after." They left without doing any further harm and did not rob her of a suit of money which she had on her person.

MOLDERS STRIKE AT CASE WORKS.

Caused by Foreman Being Discharged for Objecting to Cut in Men's Wages.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Twenty-five molders employed at the Case plow works walked out this morning. John Fennell, who had been foreman for twenty-two years, was asked to resign by the company and a man from Indianapolis was to be put in charge. When the men heard of the change they immediately left. It is said that Mr. Fennell lost his place for objecting too strongly to a proposed cut in the men's wages.

IN ICY WATER FOR AN HOUR.

John Melzerok of La Crosse Narrowly Escapes Death While Skating.

La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—John Melzerok of this city skated into an open space, was carried under the ice last night and narrowly escaped death. He finally caught a floating stump, to which he clung for an hour until rescued. The thin ice around him broke as fast as he attempted to get on it.

ELOPES WITH A CHILD.

Wisconsin Girl, Aged 13, Marries a Middle-Aged Man in New York.

Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 21.—A sensation has been caused in this section by the elopement of Maude Oatman, 13 years old, with Frank Quick, and the arrest of the child-bride at Binghamton, as a disorderly character, in order to nullify the union. The girl and her mother came to Toga county from Washburn county, Wis., her mother having been engaged in conducting a summer hotel at Mukwonago. The husband is 33.

OSHKOSH BOY INJURED.

Lad Run Down by a Train While Crossing Tracks.

Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—William Nenn, aged 10 years, son of Charles Nenn, was badly injured this morning by being run down by a Wisconsin Central train while driving across the track. The horse was killed. The boy will recover.

NO STRIKE POSSIBLE.

Wisconsin Valley Papermakers are Satisfied with Treatment They Have Received.

Appleton, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—A letter just received from a prominent paper manufacturer in the Wisconsin valley depicts the strike situation in that district as follows:

"The employees, that is, the ten workers in the mills of the Nekoosa Paper company, the John Edwards Manufacturing company and the Centralia Pulp and Paper company, situated at South Centralia, have all entered into contracts with the mill-owners not to become members of any union and to continue the old schedule of hours at an increase of pay."

"At the Centralia Pulp and Paper company this action was taken last week and at Nekoosa and Port Edwards today."

"Last evening the machine tenders at Port Edwards and Nekoosa met and pledged themselves not to join the union, and furthermore to have nothing to do with any walking delegate of the union, and any representative of the union, who may call, will be told that their differences with the manufacturers have all been adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned."

"Everything is quiet in these three mills and we do not anticipate any change in the situation."

No new developments are noted in the local situation this morning and nothing will be done until after the conference this afternoon with a committee of union men and John McNaughton of the Patten Paper company. It is intimated that no concessions will be made by this company regarding the hour schedule, but that a raise of 10 per cent. in the scale of wages will be offered.

THREE MEN NEARLY LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Fishermen are Carried Out Into Green Bay On a Cake of Ice.

Marinette, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Ole Noe, a Peshtigo harbor fisherman, and two Oconto fishermen, names unknown, had a narrow escape from being carried out in Green bay on a cake of floating ice last night. They were at work trying to save several nets when the ice parted and they began floating out. Their cries were unheard for some time, but finally Jacob Wengert, another fisherman, heard them, comprehended the situation and put out after them. They were taken off the ice in a small boat and were nearly swamped before they reached the shore side of the bay.

MURDER IS CHARGED.

Edward Hardcastle, Son of a Mineral Point Minister, Arrested in Dakota.

Deadwood, S. D., Jan. 21.—Edward Hardcastle, who is wanted by the authorities at Plattsville, Wis., for the murder of John Wellman, January 2, has been arrested by the police of Deadwood and is being held pending the arrival of the Wisconsin officers.

The crime for which Hardcastle is wanted was the outcome of a dispute over grain. Hardcastle is 22 years old and the son of a Baptist minister at Mineral Point, Wis. Wellman was about 35 years old. Hardcastle is claimed, fired three shots with his revolver, one of which struck Wellman in the leg and one in the abdomen.

KERSTENS WIN SUIT.

Chilton Bankers are Successful in the Zech Litigation.

Green Bay, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Judge Hastings, yesterday rendered a judgment in favor of the Kerstens in their case against the Zechs. This will be good news for the creditors of the German Exchange bank of Chilton, as the suit was brought in their behalf by Mr. Kersten, who owed the bank \$257,000 at the time of the failure. The amount involved in this one suit is about \$500,000. The judgment will run against personal property belonging to Mr. Zech, consisting of a stock of lumber, logs, farm implements, book accounts, etc.

ARRESTED IN NEW ORLEANS.

West Superior Man is Charged with Forgery.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 21.—Nathaniel A. Sheldon of West Superior, Wis., was yesterday arrested on the charge of forgery. The man was apprehended on the request from Sheriff Sommer of West Superior. Sheldon has been traveling under the name of J. S. Sloan and is charged with having embezzled a lot of railroad tickets and also with forgery. When arrested at 322 Bayou street he admitted his identity. Sheriff Sommer will send a deputy to take the prisoner back to Wisconsin.

EXPECT TO REACH OIL SOON.

Secretary of State Goes to Look Over Property in Kentucky.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Secretary of State Frohlich, who is president of the Badger Oil and Gas company, left this afternoon for the Kentucky oil fields to look over the company's property. A hole is down 400 feet on one of the company's tracts and it is expected to reach oil this week.

SHE TRIES SUICIDE TWICE.

Janesville Woman Takes Two Plunges Into River.

RESCUED EACH TIME.

Celia Corcoran, While in Fit of Jealousy, Makes Futile Attempt to Drown Herself.

Janesville, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Celia Corcoran, a young woman going under the name of Mrs. Hugh Collins, residing on North Bluff street, between North First street and Prospect avenue, created considerable excitement yesterday, between 1 and 2 o'clock, by making unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide by throwing herself into the river in the rear of Thorngood's factory.

Willis Tauberg and Bernard Dugar happened to be passing when she jumped in the first time. They ran down to the river and pulled her out before she succeeded in doing any damage to herself, further than getting a good drowning. She was taken to her home and part of her wet clothes removed. She was put to bed, but while dry clothing was being prepared for her she rushed out of the door half-dressed and ran for the river.

The young men that rescued her the first time were still at the house, but before they realized what had happened she was well on her way to the river. They rushed out after her, but before they could catch her she had reached the river and had taken another plunge. The young men, however, were close behind her and dragged her out of the water before she could accomplish her purpose.

This time she was taken back home and a close watch kept on her to see that she did not repeat the performance. The two old baths had a sobering effect on her, so she was willing to stay at home.

It is understood that the young woman was jealous because of the attentions paid by Collins to other women and she determined to put an end to herself.

FORGERY IS CHARGED.

Gustave Heith is Arrested and Taken to Ft. Atkinson—Escapes from Deputy Sheriff.

Fort Atkinson, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Gustave Heith of Milwaukee was arrested in Milwaukee Saturday on a charge of forgery by Deputy Sheriff Boldt. He had his preliminary hearing this morning before Police Justice Chadwick. The charge is that he raised the figures on a receipt for \$50.50 to \$555.00 and added two ciphers. The receipt was given him by a contractor who erected a saloon block in Fort Atkinson. Heith claims he paid the contractor on December 5 and took receipts. The contractor says he received but \$50.50 and parties who put up the building received nothing. Heith was arrested in Milwaukee and escaped from the deputy sheriff. He took a train for Fort Atkinson and was captured here about one-half mile out of the city. His preliminary hearing was postponed for one week. Bail was fixed at \$2000. The justice refused the bail offered by Mrs. Heith. Last spring Heith made trouble by attempting to force the common council to grant a saloon license to him.

HIGH SCHOOL BURNS.

Large Building at Oconomowoc Is Completely Destroyed by Fire.

Oconomowoc, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The high school building was completely destroyed by fire shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon. The loss is \$40,000 with no insurance.

The fire was discovered by Miss Jessie Davis, who gave the alarm and warned the children, who were in the building, in time so that all were able to escape. Most of the books in the library and the piano were gotten out.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. It started in the laboratory on the third floor and was burning fiercely when discovered. The flames spread rapidly and soon the entire building was enveloped. Harry Palmer had a narrow escape, being in a room alone and not knowing of the fire until after it was impossible for him to escape by the door. He jumped from a window just as the roof caved in.

POHLMAN SENT TO REFORMATORY.

Sentenced for Trying to Kill Girl Who Refused to Become His Wife.

Manitowish, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Judge Korwan this afternoon sentenced Fred Pohlman of Campbellport to an indeterminate term in the state reformatory at Green Bay of not less than one and not more than fifteen years. Pohlman pleaded guilty to a charge of shooting Miss Ida Gauthier. He tried to kill her when she refused to marry him. He also tried to commit suicide and failed.

TWO BADLY INJURED.

Train Runs Down Horse and Buggy at Crossing in Campbellport.

Campbellport, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The North-Western train due here at 6:29 o'clock last Saturday evening, ran into the horse and buggy containing Frank Krueger and August Peterson, killing the horse, smashing the buggy and very seriously injuring both the men. William Krueger is reported to be in a precarious condition. Mr. Peterson was not so badly hurt.

The horses on the front of the locomotive, when the train pulled into Fond du Lac, was the first indication the trainmen had of the accident.

BANKER KIDD'S CONDITION.

State Examiner is Improving Slightly Every Day.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—State Bank Examiner Kidd is still very ill, but improving slowly. A letter received at his office this morning from S. Bishop, at Prairie du Chien, says:

"Mr. Kidd has been reading quietly the last four days and goes a little each day. He is still very weak and taking but little nourishment, but I am very confident he is on the way to recovery."



The old army surgeon leaned back in his easy chair and let the smoke of his cigar encircle his face. "Men die curiously," he finally said. "Death is much nearer to most men than they imagine. The human race is not so constituted yet that a tremendous shock may be easily endured. Stories are well written of in books, but infrequently discovered in life. I presume that unintentionally, innocently, I was the cause of the death of Gen. Keim, of the Second Brigade, Carey's division, after the battle of Williamsburg, May 3, 1862. I was a youngster then and chief surgeon under Gen. Keim. Like others fresh in the business of war, I believed that if we gave the Confederates one good thrashing the war would be practically ended. I thought that at the outset ninety days would end the conflict. Consequently the engagement which 'Fighting Joe' Hooker precipitated at Williamsburg seemed to me to be but the beginning of the end. I changed my mind later.

"It was Gen. McClellan's wish that Hooker, who was in front of Williamsburg and Fort Magruder, should hold the enemy intrenched there until Union troops could be brought up in their rear and they be thus surrounded. The movement in a sense was the opening of the peninsular campaign, and all on our side of the issue were eager for an engagement. We were lusty, courageous, very inexperienced.

"On the morning of May 3, 1862, we faced the enemy. The forest in front of us had been felled to obstruct our way; rifle pits were everywhere. Fort Magruder opened fire on our infantry and batteries, and in no time what I then thought was the bloodiest thing I had ever witnessed was on. The Confederates repeatedly charged our center, and although we repulsed them we were weakened each time. We fought all day and far into the night, and gained a success that was not a success.

"Because I was blessed young and so blessed inexperienced, I had spent most of the day on the firing line. The surgeons were not then accustomed to doing this, but I was in a state of blissful ignorance and took in the entire battle and performed my duty at the front.

"Night came, and with it a cold, stinging rain. I supposed the Confederates to be resting on their arms in Williamsburg, and we laid on ours in the timber cold and unprotected save for our tents. Between us and the enemy lay the dead and wounded. I awoke early the next morning. I think it was about 5 o'clock that, stiff and sore, I crawled out of my tent and looked over the ground where the blue and the gray had struggled the preceding day.

"The soil of Virginia is particularly red in the vicinity of Williamsburg, but it was redder than usual that morning because of the blood which had flowed the day before. The cavalry, in charging through the moist soil, had cut great hoof-holes, and during the night these had filled with blood and water. Whichever way one turned the eye there was little to be seen but the ghastly red.

"As I say, I thought that was to be the only battle of the war—that the conflict was practically ended, that I never would see a battlefield again. I hurried to Gen. Keim's tent and awakened him.

"General," said I, "I guess if we ever wish to see a battlefield with the dead still on it we'd better go out and look at this one. We may not get another chance."

"The General agreed with me, and hastily dressed and came out. We mounted our horses and rode to where the fight had been the hottest. Well, it was early morning, neither had breakfasted, the dead were about us under the Virginia trees, and a number of wounded who had spent the night in the storm. We heard a groan here and a groan there. We saw men dead, but clung in each other's arms. Gunners laid by their horses, and over all was the red of Virginia's soil and human blood.

"Gen. Keim stood it for a little while, but suddenly he reeled in his saddle and called to me:

"Doctor, I can't go on. This is too much."

"All of the glory of war had faded from his mind; only his horrors appeared to him. He turned his horse back to headquarters, but I continued until I had been over the entire ground. We had lost about 400 killed and nearly a thousand wounded. The Confederates lost about a thousand men.

"I rode back to Gen. Keim's quarters to find him still pale and unweary. The sight of his fellowmen butchered and mangled as were those on the battlefield had proved too much for him. From that day to the day of his death a few weeks later he never could get that battlefield out of his mind. He had what we called in those days the 'stagers.' "His mind began to waver, and he was attacked by insomnia. He could not sleep. I gave him every opiate then known to physicians, but could not get him into a slumber. He was brave enough, but the real visages of war had taken his reason from him. He began to perceptibly weaken, to have hideous

dreams. He would call out in the night in a kind of delirium, and finally his reason could stand it no longer, and he died.

"I do not doubt but if Gen. Keim had been spared the shock of the sight of that quite ordinary looking battlefield to which I called him, that he might have worked off his nervous tension and faced the remainder of the war without danger to his reason.

"He was like a good many other young officers who entered the army in '61 keyed to the highest tension. Long before their first battle came everything inside of them was strained to the breaking point. When they entered battle they sat on their horses as if carved in marble. You had only to look at their eyes, the drawn faces, the immovable arms and limbs to see that they were as if in a trance. They were not afraid. It was not cowardice. It was shock.

"Among the private soldiers this shock was not so great. If the officers who so suffered could have forgotten that running away meant political and army dishonor, many would have fled and overcome their emotions in the act, but a fear had taken upon themselves and the nerves simply broke when the climax was reached."

A Strange Army Pet.

In speaking of army pets in his "Reminiscences of the Civil War," General Cox tells of an interesting experience he had with a beautiful little creature. He says:

"Coming one day suddenly into my tent, I surprised a little gold and green lizard on my camp desk. The desk was a small portable one, with lid falling to make the writing table, set on a trestle, and my appearance scared the little animal into a pigeon-hole, which it took for a way of escape. I sat down on my camp-stool in front of the desk, and resumed my writing, watching also to see what my prisoner would do. Its little jewel eyes shone in the recess of its prison cell, and soon it cautiously came to the front; but the first move of my hand toward it made it dodge back into the darkness. Two or three times that was done, and I got no nearer to it; so I changed my tactics.

"I placed my hand against the next pigeon-hole, extending one finger over the occupied one, and, waiting in perfect quiet for a few moments, my beauty came slowly forward over the paper files to the mouth of the pigeon-hole near my finger. With great caution and gentleness, I stroked its head, and it remained quiet. A few more strokes, and it seemed pleased and rapidly grew tame. It ceased to be afraid of my motions, and did not try to get away. At intervals, as I sat, the acquaintance was renewed, and the little thing seemed to become fond of me, running about on my papers, climbing my arm to my shoulder, and running back to its home if any one entered the tent. In short, I had followed the example of the private soldiers and had a pet. When we marched I put it on my hat-rim as I mounted my horse, thinking it would soon leave me; but it did not. It sat on my hat-crown like a most gorgeous albatross, or took a little four around the hatband or down on my shoulders. I forgot it when busy, but it stayed by, and at the end of a march, when my tent was pitched and my desk in the usual place, it resumed its home there, and thrived on the flies it caught. It was with me for some weeks, and became known at headquarters as an attaché of the staff.

"The day we followed Hood westward from Resaca through Snake Creek Gap I had dismounted, and was talking with General Whitaker, commanding a brigade in the Fourth Corps, whose men with mine were cutting out the timber blockade in the Gap. I had no thought of my lizard, but one of his orderlies caught sight of it on my shoulder. With the common prejudice among the soldiers that the harmless thing was a deadly poisonous reptile, he stood a moment staring and half transfixed, thinking me in deadly peril. Then with a jump he struck it off my shoulder with his open hand, and stamped it dead with his heavy boot heel, sure he had saved my life. But when one of my attendants exclaimed, reproachfully: 'There, you've killed the general's pet,' the poor fellow slunk away, the picture of shame and remorse. Pets were sacred by the law of the camp, and he felt and looked as if he were a murderer. No doubt he was also stupefied at the idea that such a thing could be a pet, but in the matter of pets, as in some other things, he bowed to the law. His not to reason why?"

Or a New Winter Hat in a Case.

"What we need," said the first railroad manager, "is some plan that will induce women to go to the front of the car instead of crowding about the door."

"Why don't you put up a little bargain counter back of the motorman?" asked the friend who was noted for his suggestions.—Baltimore American.

A Memorable Event.

Mrs. Rural-Tom, the Villasties give an anniversary dinner to-night.

Mr. Rural—Anniversary dinner? Why, they haven't been married a year!

Mrs. Rural—No, but their cook has been with them a month.

He Knew That.

Father—What? You've resigned your job?

Son—Yes, sir; it was too hard.

"Too hard, eh? Don't you know that no job is perfectly easy?"

"Yes, sir; that's why I want no job."—Philadelphia Record.

Even at the equator the average temperature of the sea at the depth of a mile is but four degrees above freezing point.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

Union of Labor Organizations.



The underlying philosophy of labor organizations is to give men and women time to think, time to act, time to cultivate a better feeling, time to extend their wants and necessities. We want to give men time whereby he

may cultivate a fraternal feeling with his fellows, that he may cause a demand for articles that contribute to his comfort and sustenance. In a word, to make the workers—the producers of the wealth of the world—great consumers.

To permanently improve the condition of the people, to improve their habits and customs must be our aim. There are two classes who indulge in debauchery and ruin—those who do not know what to do with their time because they have too much money, and those who have too much time because they have no work to do and cannot obtain any.

The man who works twelve hours a day finds life worthless. He sleeps to work, lives to work and knows nothing else but work. He who works too many hours a day has no regard for his personal appearance. He meets and associates with nobody when he goes to work who is better conditioned than he is. He cares for nothing but work. On the other hand, the man who works a reasonable number of hours is the very opposite in his personal habits. He has some spare time, and what does he do with it? He goes into his parlor. If that parlor has no carpet, he feels that it should have one. As his children grow up about him they must learn a little music. He must have pictures and other things that contribute to his comfort. By degrees his habits and customs improve and, therefore, to that extent, he is a better citizen and he helps all the more to strengthen the republic. This is a high aim. It is the true aim of labor in America and every country of the world.

For too many years, for too many centuries, have the working people been looked upon as wealth-producing machines, to be used to the utmost extent; to be pushed, to be lashed, to be cast down, to be ground by capitalist tyranny so long as they produce wealth for the few. Too much thought has been devoted to what men and women can produce, and too little to giving them an opportunity to live.

We want to give the people time—time, the great factor of the world; time, which produces all wealth; time, which begins our era and ends our last breath; time, the carrier of all opposition to reason; time, which obliterates dissimilarity, gives justice and allows fair dealing and common honesty to prevail.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

What Is an Educational Fad?

A school fad is a part or a line of school work with which one is not in full accord or sympathy, through ignorance of its purpose or on account of an honest difference of opinion. It is a school room innovation in the experimental stage. Fads vary in degree in the elements of time, and locality. They are different things in different times at different places. They have their exits and their entrances. Time alone proves their value or their worthlessness, and that which is righteously dubbed a fad will fade as a fashion of the hour. Fads are of two kinds, ephemeral and eternal, and mortal man, be he editor or educator, cannot always classify. A fancy fad may be a fad tomorrow, a foolish fad the next day, and in the hands of some unbalanced enthusiast, a fool thing thereafter.

We do not now consider geography a fad, but the couriers of Isabella of Spain said that subject was a fad with one Christopher Columbus. A half century ago the Spencerian system of penmanship was hailed as a fad; it was opposed because it was said to destroy individuality and character in penmanship. To-day the vertical system is termed a fad and opposed for precisely the same reasons but the one had and the other has a mission to perform; each was a distinct step in advance; each received or will receive modification, but each systematized the work and called attention anew to a most important subject. Music is sometimes and in some places termed a fad. But the fifteen minutes daily of instruction in vocal music in the school room has a distinct temporary and permanent value; we may say it has a temporal and spiritual value. Condemn sooner the two or three hours' daily instrumental practice in the home.

In many central States the consolidation of small rural schools and the transportation of pupils by public conveyance may be considered and is sometimes termed a fad, but it is a fad that will grow in favor as its advantages are better understood by the public. Whatever tends to improve the rural schools and to keep the boys on the farm should receive universal approbation, be it fad, fact or fancy. In Nebraska at present the elements of agriculture, including a fair knowledge of the habits and structure of the common plants, birds, insects and quadrupeds, is a fad, perhaps, but that great agricultural State will instruct its youth thoroughly in the causes and dependencies of its commonwealth.

Drawing and elementary science are not fads, and they have a distinct economic value in industrial centers. Manual training in its various phases, domestic science, etc., may or may not be fads, according to local conditions. Extending the department store plan of the great universities and colleges down through the high schools into the grammar grades is, I fear, a dangerous fad.

We lack the time and the public lacks the patience to wait for results in an uncertain experimentation in the grammar grades. Less than one hour in eight is passed by the child in the school room when he attends regularly throughout the school year. The average attendance would not equal one hour in twelve. Perhaps there are fads in the home, on the street, in society, that influence the child for good or for ill. Society may train our youth for social functions, pink teas, and midnight revels, while the school is endeavoring to train for better citizen-



ship. Our schools for delinquents and defectives are now striving to give each individual therein that equipment which will enable him to live an independent life in the world, and the public schools should do no less; they should do more; that which they do in the direction of developing and strengthening an earnest desire for better living, for honest labor, for higher citizenship, for independence, for self-reliance, is not faddism.

WILLIAM K. FOWLER,
State Superintendent of Instruction, Nebraska.

The Selfishness of Churches.

It is admitted that each individual has a conception of the religion of Christ differing from that of all others; but the fundamental principles, love for all mankind, and its concomitants of charity toward the needy and dependent, seem to be the generally accepted idea of the teachings of Christ. As to the practice of these teachings, for which it may be supposed that church organization was instituted, a few inquiries may not be amiss.

Is there either love or charity in an organization which endeavors to have its members consider the organization as the principal feature, and is not this the universal practice of all denominations of the Christian religion? Are not the questions raised in the business and other meetings questions in which the denomination is the central figure?

Is there a light in the life or teachings of Christ which lead to this condition? Did he say, "You Presbyterians must advance Presbyterianism," or "You Baptists must add to your roll of membership," or "You Episcopalians must add to your wealth?" or "You Catholics shall hold yourselves aloof from all others?"

How much time and direction was given by Christ to organizing and how much by the modern church organization as compared to the work of love in healing the sick, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked and helping the weak?

Is it of Christ's teaching that the entire effort of the congregation shall be put into the erection of a temple of worship, in which it is themselves who are the beneficiaries of almost all the effort?

Is the rivalry between the different denominations to have the most splendid buildings, the finest and most costly furnishings, the best music, and the most brilliant orator for the pulpit of the teaching of Christ?

Is it religion or is it selfishness which prompts the congregation to spend thousands of dollars for building and furnishing costly edifices and let the widow starve in the adjoining block?

Is it a tribute to Christ that one denomination has the highest salaried minister in the world, and yet it is in that fact, and not in the amount of Christian fellowship exhibited, in which that congregation prides itself, and for which their strongest efforts have been given.

Does the educated mind become so that it cannot comprehend what is made plain to the most unlearned, but must have the simple truths enlarged upon, elaborated, and presented in the language of the most profound scholars?

Evidently there is a lack of congeniality between the plain and simple teachings of Christ and the modern churches, for the conditions, as above interrogated, are certainly the most noticeable of the features of the churches, which are, in effect if not in intent, but societies of man's own instituting.

FRANK PLANECKE.

What to Do When Engaged.

Matrimony has been described in two acts as follows:

Act I.—Pays her addresses.

Act II.—Pays for her dresses.

But surely there ought to be an engagement act, and the question is how long that should be.

It should be long enough to enable the couple to study and understand each other's characters, but not so long that they grow away from each other in tastes and feelings. Better to take the bull at the hop, so to speak, and marry in the ardor of first love. Some people who have been acquainted from childhood become engaged, and are so long in that condition that they get a settled down, not to say prosaic, look. They might as well be married and, indeed, far better. At first, engaged people are mildly interesting to their friends, but a little of them goes far.

We weary of hearing of the perfection of the loved one, and of romantic plans for the future married life. Amelia's eyes and hair may be beautiful, but the sisters of her sweetheart prefer to talk and hear talk about their own eyes and hair.

The society mother says to her daughter: "For the sake of your family don't have a long engagement. You'll want to see him every day, and if I don't go with you to places people will talk. Then there must be as many rooms reserved for you as for royalty, and if your father smells cigars, he won't like it, and other young men will become shy of the house, and your sisters will be bored, and, my dear, if you are going to be married, marry soon and have done with it."

So much depends upon time, place and the circumstances of those concerned that it is not possible to lay down a rule as to the proper length of engagements. More important it is to think how the time should be used.

Unsympathetic people often wonder what engaged persons find to say to each other during the hundreds of hours they spend together. Consider, however, that they have to tell the history of their past lives, their present feelings, and their future hopes. Not long ago I heard of

engaged girl saying, "I wonder if I ought to tell him all?" Probably this "all" did not refer to anything more criminal than some mild flirtations, but it is well, as a rule, to make a clean breast of it so that there may be no revelations after marriage. During the engagement period the couple should point out to each other alterations that should be made in conduct and character as plainly as they do in reference to the house they are taking. This is better than establishing a mutual admiration society with a membership of two and might save criticism and nagging afterwards.

The best use to which a couple can put the engagement time is to settle, for the sake of each other, their habits in a right direction. A good test of love is to ask how much is he or she willing to give up for the sake of the supposed loved one. I know young men who have given up almost all small luxuries in order to be able sooner to afford that greatest luxury in life—a good wife. A suggestion was recently made that there was room for a new society which should teach husband and wife their duty to each other.

"The first article of the constitution should be that any person applying for membership should solemnly covenant and agree that throughout married life he or she would carefully observe and practice all courtesy, thoughtfulness and unselfishness that belong to what is known as the engagement period."

This would be an excellent rule, for the engagement period should prepare for marriage, and the conduct of people towards each other in the former should not greatly differ from what it is in the latter. Why should love-making end with courtship, and of what use are conquests if they are not guarded?

REV. E. J. HARDY,
Author of "How to Be Happy Though Married."

False Economy Is a Destroyer.

What should you think of an engineer who would try to economize on lubricating oil, at the expense of his machinery or engine? We should say that he is very foolish, but many of us do much more foolish things;

for, while we do not economize on that which would injure inanimate machinery, we economize in cheerfulness, in recreation, in play, in healthful amusements, which would lubricate life's mechanism and make it last longer.

How many of us allow the delicate machinery of our bodies, so wonderfully made, to run without lubrication until it is so worn, rasped and ground away by friction that the whole being jars and shakes, as it were, when it should run noiselessly and unconsciously!

We economize in our friendships by neglecting them; we economize in our social life until we are obliged to pause in our lifework, because the axles, so to speak, have become dry, and we have to stop life's train every little while because of the hot-boxes, whereas, if we would only lubricate our bearings by taking a few minutes here and there to see the ludicrous side of life, or have a little chat with a friend, we might avoid much physical misery and many things detrimental to health.

How unfortunate it is that the poor, the people who should pay the least for things, pay the highest prices for nearly everything—prices which even people in better circumstances cannot afford!

They buy shoes which come to pieces almost the first time they put them on, and purchase clothing which rips, and has to be constantly sewed and reseed, and which never looks neat. They buy their coal by the bucketful, even when they could better afford to buy it by the ton, thus paying two or three times what it is worth. They buy cheap groceries, which is the worst kind of economy; adulterated spices, because they are cheaper; poor soaps, poor everything—and this is the worst kind of economy.

The poor would be shocked if they were told that they are more extravagant than the people who are well-to-do. It is not always because they cannot afford to buy in quantities, but they do not think. These people rarely calculate or use paper and pencil to figure out the cost. If poor people would learn how to use their brains, and learn to figure more how to buy, with even their small means, to the best possible advantage, and how to use the best economy, not for the day merely, but in the long run—they would greatly improve their condition.—Orison Sweet Marden in Success.

Movement for Good Roads.

The movement for good roads will be one of the greatest of this century. Good common roads are bound to come. They carry 90 per cent of the commerce that comes from the farm before it can reach a railroad train or boat. It is this item that assures us good roads in the near future and accounts for our need of them. Their construction will mean not alone a benefit to the farmer, but to commerce in general.

In our own country State aid is going to be placed forcibly before the people. The National Good Roads Association will lead in this, and undertake to educate the people of the cities that they will willingly assist in the construction of roads in the agricultural communities. The roads belong to everybody, and everybody should be interested in them. New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and other States have already adopted wise legislation for their improvement, and I believe that within a very short time other States will follow the examples set by these leaders.

W. H. MOORE,
President National Good Roads Association.

Obviously Not.

"That baker keeps presenting his bill," said the debtor, "as if he needed the dough."

"Perhaps," said the highly humorous friend, "if he doesn't get the dough he can't knead any more."—Baltimore American.

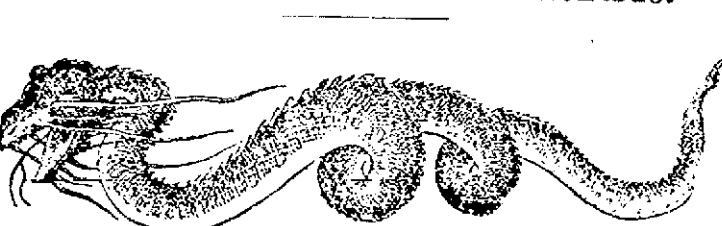
The Count Came First.

"Miss Bondy has married some blooming titled foreigner."

"Count?"

"I think he did."—Smart Set.

STRANGE SERPENT SLAIN IN EVERGLADES.



"DRAGON OF THE EVERGLADES" FROM A SKETCH BY AN INDIAN.

AN enormous reptile, more like the mythical dragon than a land serpent, has been killed by a hunter in the lower Everglades. For 100 years it has not only been a tradition among the Seminole Indians, who live in the Florida everglades, that an immense serpent made its home in that region, and they affirm that two Indians had been carried off by the monster.

Recently Buster Ferrel, one of the boldest and most noted hunters at Okaloosa, who for twenty years has made the border of the lake and the everglades his home, on one of his periodical expeditions into one of these lustrous swamps noted what he supposed to be the pathway of an immense alligator. For several days he visited the locality for the purpose of killing the saurian, but was unsuccessful in finding him.

Finally he decided to take a stand in a large cypress tree and await the coming of the alligator, taking provisions to last him several days.

For two days he stood on watch, with his rifle ready, but without the desired success. He was becoming discouraged, but determined to give one more day to the effort. On the third day, before he had been on his perch an hour, he was almost paralyzed by what looked to him like an immense serpent gliding along the supposed alligator track. He estimated it to be anywhere from twenty to thirty feet long and fully ten to twelve inches in diameter where the head joined the body and as large around as a barrel ten feet farther back. The snake stopped within easy reach of his gun and raised its head to take a precautionary view of its surroundings. As it did Ferrel opened fire on it, shooting at its head. Taken by surprise, the serpent dashed into the marsh at railroad speed, while Ferrel kept up fire on it until he had emptied the magazine of his rifle, but failed to stop it.

About four days afterward he ventured back into the neighborhood to see how things were, and about a mile from where he first saw the snake he saw a large flock of buzzards and went to see what they were after, and there he found the creature dead and its body so badly torn by the buzzards that it was impossible to save the skin. He, however, secured its head and has it now in his home on the Kissimmee river. It is truly a frightful looking object, fully ten inches from jaw to jaw, with ugly, razorlike teeth.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS EXCEL.

Chicago Professor Gives Particulars of Deficiency in European Schools.

The American schoolboy is two inches taller than the average European schoolboy of a like age, writes Prof. Watt, of Chicago. I am positive of this declaration after a tour of inspection of the various schools of Europe, and I place the usefulness of the instruction imparted, from an educational and a hygienic point of view, as follows: First, the United States; second, England; third, Germany, closely followed by France and Russia.

There is a great difference in the school systems, but in two ways is this more noticeable, viz., inspection of school work and its results. The system of inspection abroad has been developed to such an extent that it is more of a science than an ordinary routine, as in this country. The inspector spends at least a day a month in each room, making copious notes of both teachers' and pupils' work, critiquing in open class the deficient studies and commending those that are satisfactory. I am willing to concede that it is possible to be more definite abroad than at home, owing to more specific aims in

the minds of both the educators and text-book writers. Text-books are rarely changed abroad, and a student is taught rather to grasp and retain detailed information than look for it in himself. Blunders, as it were, are placed on his eyes, so that he is unable to look sideways. Certainly these schools are more advanced in theory than ours, but we surely excel them in a practical side. We aim to impart a theoretical and practical education combined, and more nearly to procure the acme of usefulness in after years. Then, too, the natural tendency of the American youth to apply knowledge as soon as acquired is a superiority that greatly aids the teacher to attain results. Probably, and most likely, the lack of the foreign student of this essential is on account of the system of supervision and restriction that obtain abroad. It is almost a crime for a junior clerk to suggest an improvement to the manager of a corporation and likewise it is considered very bad for a student to advance any ideas in class.

Any one of the foreign schools is better equipped, more expensive to maintain and better fitted to exert an influence in the student body than ours, but the medieval practice of restrictions places them beyond the pale of our work. Omitting the English schools, any one of the others has a distinct advantage over our schools from the fact that reading and spelling are mastered in three years, because words are spelled as spoken. Many of our pupils are unable to read English after ten years' steady application. Arithmetic is much easier abroad, because the tables are founded on the decimal system, like our money, and require very little memorizing. It is conceded that a boy coming out of the preparatory school on the continent is about two years ahead of our boy of the same age who is graduating from our high school. While this is true, our boy has done at least three years more work in mastering the reading, spelling and grammar of our difficult language with its barbarous spelling and numerous irregularities of grammar.

Then, too, our high schools take in all classes of boys who can afford to re-



AMERICA. ENGLAND. GERMANY. FRANCE.

The American does not work a cold before he has grown, and it is on this idea that our educators refrain from putting our students to the severest mental test. We do not ask how much can possibly be accomplished by a child, but how much is best for him. The fullest answer to the whole question is to compare the ages of the average college graduate. In this country it averages about 22 years, while abroad it is about 25 years, and from that we see that our pupils progress slowly in an educational line at first, but after the faculties are thoroughly developed a very rapid advance is made, and we aim as nearly as possible to develop the mental and physical natures of the student at the same time. The success of this plan, I think, is evident from the number of young men at the head of the many large industrial establishments successfully competing with the product of the world in every line.

A Question of Need.

"What have you done with all the money I gave you for campaign purposes?" asked Senator Sorghum.

"I have put it where it was needed," answered the agent.

"That's what I thought," was the disconsolate answer. "Before I can rely on getting it all placed I suppose I've got to wait until you get more than you need."—Washington Star.

She Wouldn't.

"Be mine," he cried.

But she wouldn't, for she was an heiress and knew that he looked upon her as a gold mine.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Every Time a Girl Falls to Get a Letter.

From her steady she looks upon the mail carrier with suspicion, and, rather than think the steady has grown cold, she concludes the mail carrier has stolen the letter.

If you do not receive a bottle of elderberry wine occasionally as a present, you have no friends who are really old-fashioned.

Too many people do what they should do and then expect credit for it.



"Be sure you're right in it," remarked the Quasi Philosopher, "then go ahead!" "Why, I suppose you will commit suicide if I refuse you? He—That has been my custom."

"Tu, what is a pre-logical want?" "Why, man before he had to pay for bills, of course."

"Miss White, I believe?" "No, I am Miss Green." "Oh, pardon me! I'm color blind, y'know."

"Church—What is the principal musical instrument in China—the lyre? Gotham—No; I believe it is the lool."

"Let me but own the earth," said the financier, with characteristic bravado, "and I care not who writes the people's songs!"

Teacher—What is a synonym? Bright Boy—It's a word you use in place of another one when you don't know how to spell the other one.

Grandpa's birthday: "Many happy returns of the day, grandpa; and mamma says if you give us each fifty cents we mustn't lose it."—Hartford Life.

"Mother is always telling me not to bolt my food," said a small boy, "and now she has gone and bolted the cupboard that has got all the victuals."

The Artist—And, then, have you given sufficient attention to the technique? Prospective Customer—Well—er—perhaps not. I was thinking of the price!

Genial Demonstration: "Mrs. Decollete, over there, puts every cent her husband makes on her back." "He's making very little, then."—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Bots—I think, my dear, I have at last found the key to success. Mrs. Bots—Well, just as like as not you'll not be able to find the keyhole.—Yankees Statesman.

Proud of the Boy: Doctor—Pears to me like a boy dun got acute indigestion. Aunt Lucy (smiling through her tears)—Dat's it, doctah! Dat boy, sick or well, dun eberyting etc.—Judge.

Prostrated: First Fly—Come quick, mother! Sister has been drinking some of that poison they tried to fool us with. Second Fly—O! Where is she? First Fly—She's on the ceiling in a dead faint.—Life.

The Important Question: Mrs. Dashleigh—Do you believe it is possible, as Mrs. Roosevelt says, for a woman to dress on three hundred dollars a year? Mrs. Kallipope—It may be possible, but what's the use.—Exchange.

Drain on the Empire: "If the war continues," groaned the British peer, "we shall run out of metal." "For making guns for the men?" asked the friend. "No; for making medals for the officers."—Chicago News.

Dr. A.—Why do you always make such particular inquiries as to what your patients eat? Does that assist you in your diagnosis? Dr. B.—Not much; but it enables me to ascertain their social position and arrange my fees accordingly.—Tit-Bits.

The lesson had been about the prodigal son, and the entire Sunday school had been properly impressed. The superintendent asked: "Now, my little friends, who stood by, objecting to this proposed banquet for the prodigal?" And a voice in a far corner answered, "The calf."

Pure Accident: Flanagan—Divine! man, phwat's the matter wid yer face? Hanagan—Faith, 'twas an accident. Th' old woman throwed a plate at me. Flanagan—An d'ye call that an accident? Hanagan—Av course! Didn't she hit phat she aimed at?—Philadelphia Press.

"Father," he said, "do you think I would be justified in getting married on an income of \$15 per week?" Papa—Why, you young prodigal, you never earned a penny in your life. Son—No, but I can marry that handsome typewriter girl that works for you.—Baltimore World.

His Mission: "It is your aim, of course," said his intimate friend, "to make people think." "No," replied the popular lecturer, in a burst of confidence, "my business is to make people think they think—or, rather, to make them think I think they think."—Chicago Tribune.

"No," said the stubborn citizen, "I never confess that I am in the wrong." "Why not?" "There is no use of it. If a man makes a mistake in this life there are thousands of people ready to take hold and advertise it, without his lifting his voice to swell the clamor."—Washington Star.

"You know, John, you promised me a seal-skin wrap, and—"

"And you promised to keep my stockings darned and you haven't done it." "Well, you don't mean to say you'll break your promise on that account?" "Well, it's just like this: 'You don't give a darn and I don't give a wrap.'"

City Magistrate—Of course I don't wish to stand in the way of my daughter's happiness, but I know so little of you, Mr. Hawkins. What is your vocation? Mr. Hawkins (nervously)—Oh, I write—er—poetry, novels—er—plays, and that sort of thing. City Magistrate—Indeed! Most interesting. And how do you live?—Punch.

It Got There Just the Same: Mabel—Such a joke on Mr. Gayboy. We were out on the balcony between the dances, and he got the sleeve of his dresscoat all over red paint from one of the posts that were just painted. Maud—And did you go near the post? Mabel—No. Why? Maud—Because you have red paint all over the back of your waist.—Hartford Life.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Horse, buggy, harness, cutter and robes for sale cheap. Charles Parker.

Potatoes are selling at from 55 to 65 cents per bushel during the past week.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Belknap on the 2nd instant.

During the past week G. W. Mason has added some new furnishings in his sample rooms on the west side.

A nine pound baby boy arrived to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Quasigroch of the west side on Sunday.

Rev. W. A. Peterson will preach at the M. E. church at Rudolph on Sunday at the usual hour. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

It is expected that the new fire alarm system will soon be in operation as a gang of men have been at work installing it during the past week.

FOR SALE—A good driver, about five years old, weight about 1300 lbs., color light bay. Enquire of Ferdinand Withalm, Sigel, Wis.

—Take time to examine the low prices on fine shoes displayed in the show windows of The Muir Shoe Co.

Remember Rev. Shaw's fifth lecture on "Ideal Citizenship" on Sunday evening at the First Congregational church, subject "Civic Patriotism."

The thirteenth annual convention of the Wisconsin Dairyman's association will be held at Menomonie, Dunn County on February 11, 12, 13 and 14th.

A baby boy was born to Mrs. J. L. Graham of Minocqua on last Saturday. Mrs. Graham is staying at the home of her mother, Mrs. T. Herron of the east side.

The band boys have out the bills for their ball on the 4th of February. The music will be furnished by the band and the proceeds will be used to purchase uniforms for the boys.

V. X. Landry has got in his stock of harness and horse goods and is ready to transact business with all his old customers at his place opposite the Johnson & Hill Company's store.

The C. R. and H. A. have issued invitations for a social hop at the Foresters hall, Thursday evening, Nov. 30th. Music will be furnished by a quartette of the Monarch orchestra.

—Lost—A pair of gold bowled, rimless spectacles, between M. E. church and Lyon House. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Centralia P. O. Mrs. W. H. COCHRAN.

Sheriff McLaughlin left on Friday for Sparta with two Campbell children from near Armenia. The children are boys, one being five years and the other ten months of age.

Merrill Lodge, No. 396, B. P. O. E., will give their first annual ball at the Opera house in that city next Friday evening, invitations for which have been received by brother Elks in this city.

Geo. Reimer of Rudolph had his left foot badly crushed at Port Edwards Thursday morning by dropping a piece of pulp wood on it. No bones were broken and he will soon be able to be around.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Victoria Miller of Sigel to Frank Mintz of this city, to take place Monday morning, February third, at the church of the Blessed Virgin, Sigel.

The Milwaukee News says the La Follette people are the "better element" of the republican party. If one can believe all that the two factions say of each other neither side has anything to brag about.

—After January 1st the Pomaioville hall can be rented for parties, balls and all sorts of social gatherings. Apply to Dr. Chas. Pomaioville.

—Mrs. Lavina Belknap celebrated her 72d birthday on the 14th instant and in honor of the event a number of her friends assembled and made merry with her. She received several presents as mementoes of the occasion.

Petitions have been circulated calling on Charles M. Webb for the coming circuit judge, who is elected next spring for a term of six years. It is entirely probable that there will be no opposition to Mr. Webb in this circuit.

The Marshfield Bedding company's plant at Marshfield burned on Sunday night, the loss on building and stock aggregating \$15,000, fully covered by insurance. The plant employed about sixty men, and will probably be rebuilt.

A number of local sports have signified their intention to visit Marshfield on Monday to see Fred Beell and Harvey Parker try conclusions on the mat. Parker claims to have never been defeated and a fast match is looked for.

—\$3.50 shoes, \$2.98; \$5.00 shoes, \$2.38; \$2.50 shoes, \$2.18; \$2.25 shoes, \$1.98; \$2.00 shoes, \$1.58; \$1.75 shoes, \$1.42 at The Muir Shoe Co.'s Midwinter Clearing Sale.

Private advices received from J. and M. Hesser say that their respective families arrived at their destination in Florida in good season and that, so far as they could judge, they were going to like the country as a place of residence.

It started in on Monday evening as if this community was to be blessed with an abundance of sleighing right away, but it proved to be only a false alarm. The farmers are still using wheels and getting their horses shod whenever they can save up enough money.

Members of the paper-making fraternity report that they are going to have an exceptional time at their dance which occurs on the 7th of February. Invitations have been extended far and wide and they report that numerous favorable responses have been received.

Let us speak of man as we find him. And censure only what we can see. Remembering that no one can be perfect.

Unless he uses Rocky Mountain tea. —Johnson & Hill Co.

John Castberg of Chilton, brother-in-law of Frank Stahl, purchased the Lewis Lyons farm in Rudolph on Friday. Mr. Lyons then bought the Herbert St. Denis farm for \$35,000. Mr. St. Denis will probably move to Stevens Point. The deal was made through Oliver Akey.

Vernon M. Peck, who for the past fifteen years had been employed by the Upham company at Marshfield, Esq., died at the home of his sister, Mrs. W. H. Blair of Mosinee, on Wednesday. Mr. Peck was well known in this section, having been an expert skier for many years.

The stockholders of the toll line company held their annual election of officers on Tuesday evening as follows: President, J. A. Gaynor; secretary, Wm. Scott; treasurer, T. A. Lipke; manager, Garrison Babcock. The company is reported to be in a flourishing condition.

—FOR SALE—A building 16x24 very cheap. Also a lot of studding and joists. Apply to D. F. CARR.

Anyone desiring a mess of fowl can probably secure same by applying to D. M. Huntington, who has several to spare this winter. Mr. Huntington has mounted one fine specimen of the great snowy owl this winter and several others have been brought to him, one of which he still has alive.

A gang of workmen has been engaged during the past two weeks in placing the pumps in position at the pumping station and they will soon be ready for operation. Owing to the incomplete condition of the remainder of the system they will not be called into use for some time yet.

S. Silverman of the firm of Silverman Bros. surprised the boys by bringing home a bride with him from Milwaukee on Monday. The bride's name was Miss Carrie Lifschitz and was a resident of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Silverman will live over the store of the firm.

The revival meetings which have been conducted by Rev. W. A. Peterson at the M. E. church during the past few weeks have been so largely attended and so much interest has been manifested in them that they will be continued for some time yet, and everybody is cordially invited to attend.

—John Dengler's Capital for 5 cents is a gentleman's smoke.

—One big load of dry kindling wood delivered to any part of the city for \$1 to \$1.25. BADGER BOX & LUMBER CO. Telephone No. 314.

Last week a deal was made by which the photograph gallery belonging to O. P. Menzel was sold to Oscar Morterud, the photographer. Terms of sale private. Mr. Morterud expects to keep the gallery in operation at its old stand on the east side. Mr. Menzel has not decided just what he will engage in.

The building committee of the school commissioners are still considering the plans for the new schoolhouse. Another meeting was held on Wednesday but their deliberations will not be made public until the matter has been definitely settled. Owing to the many designs submitted it necessarily takes considerable study to decide which is the most feasible.

—Fred G. Berger, who has managed Sol Smith Russell from the beginning of that famous actor's remarkable career is also having line success with his new star, Frederick Summerfield. Mr. Russell's own company in "A Poor Relation" including Frederick Summerfield, will appear at the Grand Opera house on Jan. 31st.

The Stalwart papers throughout the state have been making quite a spiel in booming Senator Whitehead for governor. Not only have petitions been circulated but most of the country papers have sent out supplements containing elaborate write ups of Mr. Whitehead. The Milwaukee Free Press makes a guess, however, that his name will never be mentioned before the convention.

By a recent order of the postmaster general, Milwaukee has been made the pay station for all carriers on rural mail routes in the state of Wisconsin. There are between 300 and 400 carriers in the state, and these will draw their checks monthly from the Milwaukee office. This means a monthly pay roll of between \$12,000 and \$15,000 and Postmaster Stilwell, of that city, is kicking because the department has not provided him with any extra help.

The bridge committee, consisting of Mayor Wheelan and aldermen Jackson, Kellogg and McCarthy have been listening to some advice on the bridge question during the past week, there having been several representatives of construction companies here. It is proposed to make the new bridge four spans instead of two, and while the structure may not appeal to the artistic senses quite so strongly as the present bridge, it will no doubt be much more serviceable.

—A Poor Relation, which will be seen here at an early date with Sol Smith Russell's own company, is one of those comedies that will live for years because there is nothing vulgar, crude or coarse in it and no melodramatic clap-trap. It is simply a wholesome, heartsome play, a story from life in which the characters are human and natural. Would that we had more such attractions as "A Poor Relation" come our way. They are few and far between. At opera house on Jan. 31st.

During the past week a young fellow rather small in stature and dark in complexion has been selling about the city a particular brand of Porto Rican cigars and from all accounts he did a thriving trade. He was not able to talk much English but he could handle the language sufficiently well to convince his customers that they were up against the snap of their life and they invested accordingly. When some of the young man's retail customers discovered afterward that others had bought the same brand of cigars at a lower price than they had paid for them, they were wont to think that they had been humbugged.

To cure a Cold in One Day.

The Laxative Bromo-Quinine tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. Chas. Pomaioville spent Sunday in Mosinee.

M. S. Pratt was at Menzies the past week on business.

Miss Reene Havener is visiting friends in Stevens Point.

F. P. Daly left today for a few days business trip in Chicago.

Chas. Wasser, Jr., was a Stevens Point visitor on Tuesday.

Chas. Hahn of Marshfield was in the city yesterday on business.

A. J. Hasbrouck is able to be about again after an attack of the grip.

Emil Schmitt has resigned his position with Johnson & Hill company.

Mike Dolan has been confined to his home the past week with sickness.

Miss Della Stohling of Wausau, visited with friends here last week.

Mrs. Sarah Lavine was the guest of her sister at Wausau the past week.

John Rayome of Rudolph was a business visitor in the city Monday.

F. L. Rourke made a business trip to Milwaukee the first part of the week.

Attorney D. D. Conway was a legal visitor at Stevens Point on Wednesday.

District Attorney Wipperfurth was at Marshfield on legal business Thursday.

M. J. Slattery is visiting friends and relatives at Rhinelander this week.

Erick Berg and John Lindahl of Rudolph were among our callers on Monday.

Guy Nash left on Monday for a business trip in the northern part of the state.

Attorney B. R. Goggins has been at Rhinelander the past week on legal business.

Emmett Carey of West Superior is the guest of his parents in this city for a few days.

Miss Olive Cook of New York is the guest of Miss Edith Nash in this city for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Garrison of Port Edwards attended the Elks ball on Thursday evening.

Rev. J. E. Farmer, presiding elder of this district, held services in the M. E. church on Tuesday.

Mr. Fred Genrich of Wausau was the guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Erdman over Sunday.

George Corriveau has been quite sick again this week, altho he had recovered sufficiently to be about.

S. H. Smart left last night for Chicago and other points in the interest of the Grand Rapids Lumber Co.

Mrs. Prudence Stevens of Milwaukee spent Thursday and Friday in the city the guest of Miss Alice Nash.

Fred Bossert, the broom man, left for Marshfield and Wausau Monday to look after his trade at these places.

Mrs. Guy Getts, who has been visiting with her mother, Mrs. F. M. Babcock at Wausau, returned home Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barnes of the west side, were in Milwaukee yesterday, Mr. Barnes going down on business.

Merchant Wm. Downing of Dexterville shook hands with his numerous friends about town on Friday of last week.

George B. McMillan returned this week from a visit to Pine River where he had spent several days among friends.

Mrs. B. Silber, who has been spending a week in the city among friends, left for her home in Milwaukee on Tuesday.

Mesdames Fred Genrich and Leach of Wausau arrived in the city on Friday to spend a few days visiting with relatives.

Mrs. August Sator and son Raymond of Marshfield spent Sunday the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Laramie.

Henry Miller, who is attending the university at Madison, was in the city during the past week visiting his relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. U. Marvin and Attorney H. E. Fitch of Neokosa were in attendance at the Elks ball on Thursday evening.

D. M. Huntington has been afflicted with the grip for some time past but is much better and able to attend to his business.

Joseph L. Cotey was able to be around again this week after being confined to his home for three weeks with sickness.

Miss E. M. Rowan of Marshfield was the guest of Mrs. Nels Johnson the first of the week, returning home on Wednesday.

H. L. Vachrean, C. A. Jaspersen and Miss Reta Cleveland of Port Edwards attended the Elks ball on Thursday evening.

Robert Connor and Sam Winch of Marshfield were in the city on Thursday and attended the Elks ball in this city that evening.

Mrs. Herbert Lapham of Neokosa and Miss Reta Cleveland of Port Edwards are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Mason.

Lewis Smith of Mobile, Ala., who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. John Daly, for several weeks past, left for his home on Tuesday.

Misses Jennie Reilly and Olive Burns were guests of Miss Della Reene on Thursday and attended the Elks ball that evening.

Charles G. Starks, editor of the Berlin Daily Journal, was in the city on Tuesday and while here favored the Tribune with a pleasant call.

Miss Flora Wickert of Neenah arrived in the city on Thursday to visit with Miss Nellie Steib for a few days and incidentally to take in the Elks ball.

Mrs. G. Sonenberg and Wm. Erdman, who have been visiting relatives in the city during the past two weeks, left for their home at Danvers, Minn., on Thursday.

Michael A. Grady of Chicago, representative of the Baldwin Photo company of Chicago, was in the city on Thursday, establishing an agency here.

Ralph Smith, one of the veteran cranberry growers of the town of Seneca, favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call while in the city on Friday.

Among the Cranmoor people in attendance at the ball on Thursday evening were J. W. Fitch, Harry Whittlesey, Misses Dorothy Fitch and Harriet Whittlesey.

Fred and Jos. Renwick and sister, Mrs. Wm. Townsend, departed for their home at Stockton, Ill., on Tuesday after spending a very pleasant week among relatives.

Rev. W. A. Peterson went to Port Edwards on Wednesday where he baptized the little son of O. W. Dodge and Clarence Jaspersen and Miss Ella Aiken acted as god parents.

Frank Golexy, the pioneer barber of Marshfield, was in the city yesterday shaking hands with his many friends. Frank was brought up at Rudolph and at one time was in business here.

Mrs. Eugene Sparks returned on Monday from Chicago, where she had been to undergo operations to remove growths of a cancerous nature. The lady is reported to be much better.

Ed Whitney got back from Grand Portage, Minn., on Thursday evening just in time to take in the Elks ball. Ed reports that he will probably spend the remainder of the winter in this city.

Wm. Waldo expects to leave on Sunday for Chicago where he will take a course in the Coulter Optical College for the purpose of fitting himself for the pursuit of this business as a profession.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Witter left on Wednesday for Chicago, where they will spend a day or two and then continue on their way to Rockford where they expect to spend a week with their daughter.

Frank Reeve, who has been employed by the American express company as driver for some time past has resigned his position and gone to Hixon where he was tendered a situation as telegraph operator.

Dr. A. L. Ridgman received a letter from his son Earl a few days ago which stated that that young man had been transferred to the new battleship Wisconsin. As this is a berth that he had been very anxious to secure, there is no doubt but the young man is happy. He is stationed at San Francisco.

Geo. M. Hill left on Wednesday noon for St. Charles, Minnesota, where he will visit friends for a short time and then proceed to Iowa for the same purpose. He expects to be gone about two weeks altogether and is taking the relaxation from his business for his health, which had become rather poor. He had recovered very materially from his recent sickness when he left here.

Wausau Herald: Mr. and Mrs. Asher J. Boyles arrived in the city last Saturday from Neokosa to make their future home here. Mr. Boyles has been manager for Kellogg Bros. Lumber company at Neokosa for the past several years but resigned to come to Wausau to assist his father, Prof. C. M. Boyles, in conducting the Wausau business college, which is having such a remarkable growth in patronage that Prof. Boyles finds it impossible to manage the institution alone. Mr. and Mrs. Boyles have gone to housekeeping in a house on Adams street between Fifth and Sixth streets.

High School Notes.

Roll call, respond with quotations....Secretary Music.....Glee Club Declaration.....Wm. Taylor Essay.....Edw. Pomaioville Instrumental solo.....Ruby St. Annar Debate..... Question: Resolved, That the primary election law should take the place of the present system of caucuses and conventions. Affirmative.....Negative Will Brown.....Oleifer Saylor Fred Koenigs.....Charley Herschfeld Declaration.....Nellie Vincent Instrumental.....Royal Nash Music.....Glee Club Admission 10 cents; all are cordially invited to come.

Out of thirty-two seniors, twenty will be obliged to take composition for at least six weeks as their essays were not up to the state university standard. If their week points are remedied before six weeks they will be allowed to drop composition and if not they will continue until they show improvement.

The Juniors from the east and west sides intend to have a joint meeting soon and organize as one class, no more will the old Wisconsin be between them in thoughts.

Half of the school year has passed and nearly everyone says that it passed very smoothly and quickly and that they can hardly believe that school has been in session so long.

The standings for the examinations were given out this week and of course the "Procs" have a smile on their faces.

Miss Durand, teacher of German and Latin at the Marshfield high school, visited classes Thursday.

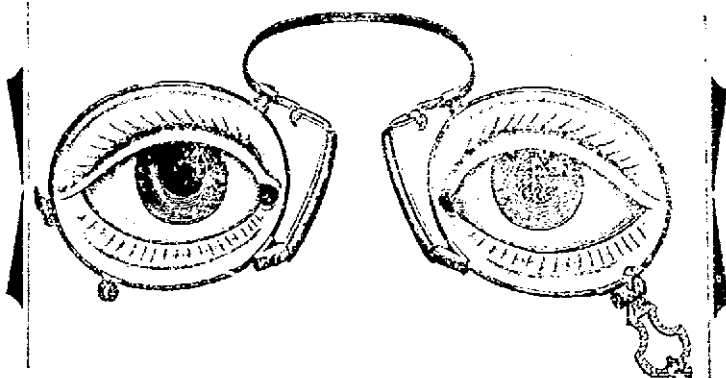
Fined for Disorderly Conduct.

On Friday night James Clark was arrested for disorderly conduct and fined five dollars by Police Justice Crotteau, which the offender paid, and he was released from custody. On Saturday he was again gathered in by Officer Gibson, this time for having taken some stuff from in front of different stores. The last time he was without money and his actions seemed to point toward a desire to receive a sentence in the county jail, where he could live off the fat of the land, while reading the daily papers with his feet on the steam radiator. He was frustrated in this, however, as he was placed in the lockup until Monday morning and then led to the railroad track and invited to take a walk, which after a short parley, he decided to do.

Inheritance of Cancer.

Facts collected by insurance companies show that the danger from inheritance, as in the case of cancer, is not so great as is commonly supposed.

Defects in Eyesight



Can be corrected by having your eyes fitted accurately to a pair of glasses by J. R. CHAPMAN. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

People who are Particular

What They Eat always insist upon having Dewey, Victoria or Sunbeam Flour. Bread made from it retains all the elements of the wheat that goes to make brain and strength and has a delicious wheat flavor that is all its own. Sold by all grocers. If not at yours, write the mill.

Grand Rapids Milling Co.

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DRUMB & SUTOR, - Publishers.
BIG FIRE IS RAGING.
Seven Bodies Taken from the Ruins of a Lumber Camp at Davis, W. Va.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 21.—The town of Shinnston, sixty miles from the state capital, and from last accounts severe damage, a big fire is reported at the lumber camp at Davis, W. Va. Seven bodies are reported to have been taken from the ruins.

Fairmont, W. Va., Jan. 21.—Seven men cremated in their beds and a town burning up are the results thus far of two fires today in distant parts of the state.

Details of both occurrences are meager. The fire at Shinnston started just before noon and telegraph and telephone connections have been cut off. The town is a thriving settlement on the Monongahela division of the B. & O. railroad and is in the center of a big coal and lumber district. It is without fire protection and early reports say that within a few minutes after the fire started the citizens were obliged to abandon their efforts to check the flames and fled for their lives.

There have been no reports of casualties from Shinnston. The lumber camp, located at Camp No. 3, operated by the Otter Creek Lumber company at 4 o'clock this morning. Details of the disaster are not obtainable, but it is known that seven men were burned to death and a number were injured in jumping from the building in which they were sleeping. The camp is thirteen miles off the West Virginia Central railroad. A rescue party left here this morning and is expected to return tonight. The fire started in the cook-room.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 21.—The extensive plant of the J. H. Rumbaugh Brick company at Pittsburg, Pa., is burning and is threatened with destruction. The twelve large drying houses are on fire and it is feared the boilerhouse also will be destroyed.

As the plant has been closed down for a week the origin of the fire is a mystery. A number of tramps have been sleeping about the place and until the fire is extinguished it will not be known whether or not any of them were burned to death.

CHECK FOR A MILLION.

Mutual Life of New York Pays Insurance to Heirs of Frank H. Peavey.

New York, Jan. 21.—The following dispatch has been received here and is published in the morning papers:
"St. Paul, Jan. 19.—A check amounting to \$1,000,000 has been received here for payment of the policy on the life of Frank H. Peavey, the late Minneapolis millionaire. It is said to be the largest check ever drawn in payment of a life insurance risk. This check was sent to the Peavey estate by the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York."

TAFT IS QUITE ILL.

Civil Governor of Philippines Islands Arrives at San Francisco from Manila.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 21.—W. H. Taft, civil governor of the Philippine islands, who arrived here on the transport Grunt, is quite ill, the Philippine climate and the arduous duties he has performed having told on his constitution. He feels that after a few days of rest in this city he will be strong enough to undergo the trip East and make his report to the secretary of war.

SIX DIE IN AN EXPLOSION.

Disaster in a Colliery in Colorado Causes Many Fatalities.

Walsenburg, Col., Jan. 21.—A courier has just reached here from Pictou, a coal-mining camp, located three miles from Walsenburg, bringing the news that a terrible explosion occurred in one of the mines operated by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, in which six men were instantly killed and ten men fatally wounded. The mine immediately caught fire and is now a furnace.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 21.—Fifty sticks of dynamite exploded with terrific force near Bedford, a suburb, where a gang of men were making a new fill on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, resulting in the serious injury of three men, one of whom will die.

FAMOUS VIOLINIST DEAD.

Camilla Ure Dies in New York Infirmary.

New York, Jan. 21.—Camilla Ure, who in private life was Mrs. Frederick Luer, for many years a violinist famous in Europe and America, died at the New York infirmary after a brief illness. She was a remarkable instance, almost in babyhood, of precocious musical genius. Her father, Salvatore Ure, was a Sicilian, an organist of great merit. Her mother, Emilie Girouard, was a Portuguese. Camilla was born in Nantes, France, on June 13, 1842.

Reform System of Taxation.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 21.—Lieut. Gov. Horatio C. Sargent, in a surprise in the Legislature this afternoon when he announced the committee for the Senate in stating to the Senate that the membership of the committee of ways and means and judiciary committees had been selected by him with a view of reforming the present railroad legislation in the matter of taxation.

Kitchener's Weekly Budget.

London, Jan. 21.—Lord Kitchener reports that since January 13 31 Boers were killed, 170 were made prisoners and 41 surrendered.

A Clever Rector.

Prof. Syle of the State university of California cannot tolerate snobishness on the part of his scholars, and any such offense is sure to call forth some sarcastic comment. The other day, while calling the roll of one of his classes, he came upon the name of a Miss Greene. He paused and expressed his disapproval of the final "e" in her name by saying: "V-green-e; does that spell Green or Greene?" Miss Greene promptly replied: "S-y-l-l-e; does that spell Syle or Silly?"—Philadelphia Record.

Moses a Gentleman.

The Christian Register reports that the question, "What was the general character of Moses?" drew from one child in a Sunday school the reply: "A gentleman." Not understanding, the inspector asked why. "Please, sir, when the daughters of Jethro went to the well to draw water, the shepherds were in the way; but Moses helped them, and said to the shepherds, 'Ladies first, please.'"

Naval Battle Now in Progress in Harbor of Panama.

Fighting in Earnest.

Revolutionary Fleet Trying to Force a Landing—Government Throwing Up Entrenchments.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—The state department has received the following cablegram from Consul-General Gadger at Panama today:
"Fighting in bay. Governor killed. Excitement great."

The secretary of the navy has received the following cablegram from Capt. Mead, commander of the United States battleship Philadelphia, dated Panama today:
"The insurgent steamer Padilla attacked the Lautaro yesterday morning at close quarters. Crew has deserted her. Is now on fire and sinking."

New York, Jan. 20.—The Panama Railway company today received a cablegram from Colon saying that three insurgents and two government vessels had been sunk in the naval engagement in Panama harbor. The cablegram came from Col. J. R. Shaler, general superintendent at Colon for the Panama Railway company.

Naval Battle in Progress.

Colon, Colombia, Jan. 20 (via Galveston, Tex.).—A naval battle, which began at 6 o'clock this morning, is in progress in the harbor of Panama. The revolutionary fleet consists of the Padilla, Durian and Gaitan. They are trying to force a landing off Saona.

The government ships are the Chilean line steamer Lautaro, the Pacific Steam Navigation company's steamer Chimo and the Panama Canal company's steamer Boyaca. The first-mentioned steamer was seized by Gen. Albin and the other two have been chartered by the Colombian government.

As this dispatch is sent three shots have been fired over the Chimo and she has been covered with several shots. They fell close to the Padilla, which is seen to be retreating.

The guns at Las Boyedas also are firing at the rebel ships. The government forces are throwing up entrenchments.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia is close to the scene of the fighting.

Willentz, Island of Curacao, Jan. 20 (via Havana cable).—Venezuelan revolutionaries received here today that the government forces had the best of the fighting at Maricao on Saturday last, although Col. Peraito, Col. Encarnacion and fifty men were seriously wounded. The government troops are pursuing the revolutionaries. Other advice says the revolution is slowly gaining ground in the state of Lara.

The revolutionists at Barcelona and Panama say they cannot understand Gen. Mata's plans. For a fortnight past 2500 men or in the vicinity of these towns have been awaiting arms and ammunition in order to take the field against President Castro's forces.

The financial situation in Venezuela is pronounced to be hopeless.

The reply of the Venezuelan government to the request of the German government for a settlement of the claims of German citizens, arising from the late revolutions, will be submitted to the next Congress of Venezuela, which will meet in February.

CANAL COMMISSION MAKES ITS REPORT.

Unanimously in Favor of the Panama Route and for Buying French Concessions.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—The President today transmitted to Congress a supplemental report of the isthmian canal commission on the proposition of the Panama Canal company to sell its property to the United States for \$40,000. The commission unanimously reports that after considering the changed conditions that now exist and all the facts and circumstances upon which its present judgment must be based, the commission is of the opinion that the most practicable and feasible route for the isthmian canal, to be under the control, management and ownership of the United States is that known as the Panama canal route. The report is signed by all the members of the commission. It was accompanied by a letter of transmittal from the President to Congress.

BEST SUGAR PROTEST.

President Tells Michigan Men Something Must Be Done for Cuba.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—A delegation of best sugar manufacturers from Michigan, headed by W. L. Churchill, president of the Michigan Sugar Manufacturers' association and F. R. Hathaway, secretary, appeared before the President and protested against the proposed reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar. The delegation was escorted by Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan. They presented the President with a memorial which called his attention to the plight in the Republic of Cuba of 1898, condemning the Democratic administration for not keeping faith with the sugar growers of the country and its redemption in the enactment of the Dingley law in July, 1897.

The President stated to the delegation that this country should do something for Cuba, whereupon Mr. Smith, on behalf of the delegation, urged that the best sugar industry should not bear the brunt of this country's generosity. They were willing that something should be done, but did not want their industry destroyed.

BUILDINGS GO TO RUIN.

Business Blocks in Detroit Collapse Without Known Cause—Loss \$200,000.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 20.—Four buildings, each four stories high, in the heart of the wholesale district of Detroit, collapsed at 8:30 o'clock last night, without any apparent cause. All that now remains of them is a smoldering heap of ruins. The loss on stock is estimated at \$150,000; on buildings, \$250,000. The buildings joined each other at Jefferson and Shelby streets.

Somebody might the whole district is practically deserted and the few men who were in the vicinity say the buildings seemed to fall into a heap without apparent cause, making a noise like the rumbling of distant thunder.

Experts from the Detroit Gas company's office made an examination of the ruins, but were unable to find evidence of a gas explosion. Had the wreck occurred during business hours the loss of life must have been appalling, as 200 persons are employed by the various firms. Furnaces in the buildings set the ruins on fire and the wooden work was burned.

SLAIN BY ROBBERS.

Diamond Merchant Gives Up His Life Rather than Lose His Gems.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Robbers who sought the thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds and other jewels and the large amount of money in his safe, tortured aged Bela E. Brown with blows and beat the defenseless diamond merchant with a hammer till his life-blood oozed out of the gashes they made in his head. Still the merchant defied the thieves. They tied his legs together, gagged him with a red neck scarf and dragged him to the door of his safe, but he refused to reveal the combination. Last evening Brown was found dead on the spot in his store where his murderers had left him.

There were traces of a desperate struggle all about and blood spots and pools were upon everything. The safe, however, remained unopened and the contents were not reached by the robbers.

Robbers Leave No Clues.

Brown was 65 years old and one of the most prominent diamond merchants and manufacturers of jewelry in the city. Just when or exactly how he fought with his assailants and met his death wounds will probably remain a mystery. The robbers escaped without leaving any tangible clue to their identity. There is no doubt, however, of the fact of Brown's resistance. The position of the body, the location of the blood spots and the appearance of the hammer and the iron all speak plainly of the torture and the purpose of the robbers.

Brown's right hand is covered with blood and bruises, showing how he had tried to ward off the blows of the hammer that were rained upon his head. He was unable to make any outcry owing to the tight gag in his mouth.

Scared Flesh with Hot Iron.

Near the hammer were found two stove-pokers. These and the open stove door showed that the robbers had been heated and various burns in Brown's clothing, together with patches of scorched flesh on his body, told for what purpose.

At the back of Brown's head was a hole extending into the brain and there were several gashes in the scalp, evidently made by the hammer found near the body. The hammer was smeared with blood and white hairs from the head of the victim. The murdered man's head was covered with blood and a pool of blood formed on top of a small chest of drawers over which the head lay.

The murderers secured nothing of value except, perhaps, a diamond sand which Mr. Brown wore and which is missing.

EXTREME MEASURES.

Gen. Bell Determined to End the Insurrection in Batangas Province.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—Having failed, after two years' strife, in subduing insurrection in Batangas province, which lies just south of Manila, and having satisfied himself that lenient treatment of the insurgents is productive of no good results, Gen. J. Franklin Bell, the military commander in that province, has determined on the enforcement of the war in the most vigorous and determined fashion, involving reconcentration in a modified form, the application of martial law in all directions and the unflinching pursuit and punishment of the natives who act as spies and traitors to the United States. The reconcentration order provides for the establishment of a zone around the garrisons, into which the friendly inhabitants are to be required to come under penalty of confiscation and deportation of their property. This said zone is necessary to prevent the collection of food and contributions from the inhabitants from the insurgents. The military officers are allowed to fix the price of necessities of life and it is promised that the people may return as soon as peaceful conditions are established.

Gen. Bell shares in the general conviction that the insurrection continues because the greater part of the people, especially the wealthier ones, do not really want peace. He says it is regrettable that the innocent must suffer with the guilty, but the greatest good to the greatest number can best be brought about by putting a premium on the insurgents. Therefore he directs the application of General Order No. 100, in force during the civil war in the United States, which practically regards an insurgent as a guerrilla and outside the pale of civilized warfare and subject to the death penalty wherever such insurgent does not engage continuously in the war and observe all the rules of war. However, it is provided that there shall be no execution without the approval of a superior officer.

Woman General Captured.

Manila, Jan. 20.—An important capture was made in Laguna province, Luzon, when eight men of the Eighth Infantry captured a woman insurgent general named Aqueda Kalabagan. She recently commanded an insurgent force of 800 men, 300 of whom carried rifles, while 500 were armed with bows. For six years past she has been leading insurgent bands against the Spaniards and the Americans. She has been discovered the location of the insurgents and will make overtures to them for surrender.

The rebel leaders in Batangas, who have strong influence with the peasants, are cunningly proclaiming that a civil war is in progress in the United States. They say that Washington is besieged, and that there has been a battle at Chicago, with heavy carnage. The Russian fleet visiting Manila is pictured as destroying the American navy at Cavite.

SCHLEY BRINGS DOWN DEER.

Returns to Savannah from Successful Hunting Trip.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 20.—Admiral Schley's hunting party returned yesterday afternoon from St. Catherine's island. The party secured a large bag of game. Admiral Schley is credited with having brought down one deer. It was his first deer and a member of the party said the admiral was more excited when he pulled the trigger than he was during the battle off Santiago. The weather during the hunt was superb. Admiral and Mrs. Schley will leave this city for Washington this afternoon.

The admiral said that he had not authorized the statement sent out from Chicago that he would discuss his case before the Hamilton club of that city. Beyond this he refused to talk.

GOES 500 FEET UNDER ICE.

Skater Drops in Air Hole, Floats Long Way Over Dam and is Saved.

Middleton, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Henry Dillon, 32 years old, skated into an air hole above the Phillipsburg dam on the Wallkill near here Saturday. The current carried him under the ice for nearly 500 feet to the dam, over which he was carried by the rush of water, falling fifteen feet.

There are many rocks below the dam, but young Dillon fell into a deep pool, out of which he floated into the swift water below. His companions reached the dam just as the boy was carried over and rescued him unconscious. He was soon revived and shows no bad effects of his narrow escape.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Vatican Physician Ridicules Rumors of the Pontiff's Illness.

Rome, Jan. 20.—The correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle called upon Prof. Lappont, the Pope's physician, and reported to him the rumors spread abroad that the pontiff is near his end. "Pooh, pooh," exclaimed Prof. Lappont, "the Pope's strength, both physical and intellectual, is unimpaired. I am confident that he will happily celebrate his pontifical jubilee."

In honor of "happily celebrating" his pontifical jubilee that is, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his being Pope—Leo XIII. must be alive and in good health February 20, 1903, at which time he will be within ten days of 95 years of age.

ELEVEN CONVICTS ESCAPE.

They Secure Liberty by Tunneling Out of Penitentiary.

WHILE GUARDS DINED.

PLANE CAREFULLY DESIGNED AND BOLDLY EXECUTED. CELLS WERE INSPECTED ON SATURDAY.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 20.—Eleven of the most notorious prisoners in the United States penitentiary on McNeil's island, made their escape between 1 and 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon and up to a late hour last night were still at liberty. The character of the men implicated, makes it doubtful whether they will be retaken without loss of life. The men at large are: W. D. Snyder, sent up from Idaho for robbery; James Campbell, Idaho, for robbery; Thomas Monte, Idaho, for robbery; Frank Vinsworth, Idaho, for robbery; Mike Williams, Spokane, for robbery; Harry Davis, Frank Moran and Ed O'Neil, counterfeiters; James Moriarty, Spokane, counterfeiters; J. P. Stewart, Idaho, counterfeiters; Bruce Kenwright, Idaho, manslaughter; James Carroll, Alaska, murder.

A hole in the brick wall of cell No. 10, occupied by Snyder and Davis, reveals the method of escape. The wall is about a foot thick and the floor of the cell is of equal thickness covered with concrete. The tunnel was dug at the junction of the wall and the floor, sloping outward until it formed a connection with the chimney about two feet below and an outward from the corridor wall of the cell.

Escape Through Boiler Room.

Through this air chamber the prisoners crawled about forty feet to where it opened into the boiler room, the opening being covered by a iron grating. This obstacle was overcome by the use of saws and the prisoners had then only to walk out of the back door of the boiler room, across the yard and scale the board fence. A few yards from the prison grounds the dense growth of timber afforded them a safe retreat.

The prisoners took advantage of the latitude allowed them during the dinner hour to consummate their plans, which had been carefully designed and boldly executed. The guards, with the exception of two who were on duty on the wall overlooking the corridor, were eating dinner in the dining room. The tables were being spread in the corridor for the prisoners' dinner, it being customary to serve them immediately upon the conclusion of the guards' repast. A dinner gang was at work putting the tables in order and the other convicts had the privilege of the corridors. One by one the men slipped into cell No. 10 and crawled through the hole unperceived.

When the guards came out and faced up the prisoners for dinner, eleven were missing. A brief search resulted in finding the hole in the wall and the guards ran to the boiler room, where the steel door swung on its hinges, showing that the men already had fled.

Squad of Guards in Pursuit.

Warden Palmer does not think it possible the prisoners secured more than fifteen minutes the start of him. He sent a squad of guards in pursuit and made a tour of the island, notifying the farmers of the escape, and instructing them to guard their boats carefully, so that no opportunity would be allowed for escape. Marshal Ide and Warden Palmer are exerting all their efforts to establish a perfect cordon around the boats, believing that if they can prevent the prisoner leaving the island under cover of darkness they will be able to retake them.

With two launches, three rowboats and three men guarding the shore line, work is being done to catch the men if they were still on the island at 9 o'clock last night their escape will be blocked.

Warden Palmer has not had time to make a thorough investigation and express wonder how the work could have been done without detection. "We inspect the cells regularly once a week," said the warden. "The last inspection was made Saturday and I ordered the guards who made the inspection to make a careful examination. They reported everything all right. The guard and the door were closed, and how they could have concealed the brick and dirt which they took from the wall until they had reached the air chamber is more than I can understand."

Palmer believes the prisoners used a spoon and wood wedges to burrow through the brick wall. The plan which is most feared will be pursued by the convicts will be to raid some of the numerous farmhouses on the island, secure guns, clothing and a boat and then escape to the mainland. Among the escaped prisoners are many desperadoes who would not hesitate at murder to accomplish their purpose.

NO OVERTURES MADE.

Joseph Chamberlain Says that Peace Talk is Without Foundation.

London, Jan. 20.—The colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons this afternoon said there was no foundation for the reports that overtures for peace in South Africa had been made by the Boer envoys.

Cradeo, Cape Colony, Jan. 20.—Voss's command of Boers on Saturday last cut up a patrol of fifty men belonging to the local town guard on the Tarkastad road. A few stragglers have returned. The remainder of the party are missing.

WINS BRIDE WITH A PISTOL.

Soldier Routs Rival at Altar and Weds Girl Who Thought Him Dead.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Three years ago young Robert Mason of Woodhill kissed his sweetheart, Agnes Shepard, goodbye and with his regiment started for the Philippines. He took part in a number of engagements and secured many distinctions that caused delay in receiving his letters from home. Saturday night his term of enlistment having expired, he suddenly turned up in Woodhill just in time to find his sweetheart marrying a rival. Rushing up the church aisle, the ex-soldier, in his well-worn uniform, drew a pistol and putting his rival to flight, wedded his old sweetheart, who had thought him dead.

CONGRESS.

House.

The House on the 19th passed the pension appropriation bill which has been under consideration for three days. The bill provides for the payment of pensions to the widows of soldiers and sailors who died during the war. The bill was passed by a vote of 249 yeas and 151 nays.

The House on the 19th also passed the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of war revenue stamps. The bill was passed by a vote of 249 yeas and 151 nays.

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Chicago News.

—Nicholas Nelson, 55 years old, was found hanging to a door hinge. Apparently he had committed suicide.

—Chicago jewelers celebrated the silver anniversary of the birth of the Chicago Jewellers' association by a banquet at Kingley's. About 300 manufacturers and wholesalers gathered at the tables.

—It cost Mrs. Theresa Pollock \$1400 to entertain a card party of fourteen persons at her residence. After her guests had departed at an early hour yesterday morning she discovered that a jewel case, containing valuable diamonds had been stolen from her room.

—A hundred or more persons—most of them theatergoers who were on their way to attend the evening performance at the Haymarket—saw Fred Gardner of Silver Lake, Ind., ground to death last night under the wheels of a Madison street cable car.

—A fight between crowds of boys skating on a pond resulted in serious injury to little girl. Tillie Trosel, 10 years old, was struck on the head with a stone. The girl was carried to the office of a physician and from there taken to the

ONLY A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

By
MRS. FORRESTER.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

A sharp pang of annoyance shot across Flora Champion as she saw Lord Harold bending over her cousin. She had expected to find Winifred awkward and ill-dressed, and here she was, perfectly at her ease, and elegantly dressed. It was in Miss Champion's heart to treat her with slighting disdain, but Lady Grace was there, and she could not forget her good breeding to gratify her spleen. So she walked straight up to where her cousin was sitting and held out her hand, as though there had never been anything else but the most cousinly friendship between them.

"How do you do? Did you have a pleasant drive from Hurst?" "Delightful," said Winifred, recovering herself. "Mrs. Champion was kind enough to send me in her carriage, although she was prevented coming herself. She sent a message through me to you that Sir Howard was rather unwell, and she did not like to leave him, but she hopes to drive over early next week."

"I trust there is nothing serious the matter with grandpapa," exclaimed Miss Champion, feigning interest.

"Nothing more than a severe cold."

At this juncture came pretty Miss Alton, and on Lady Grace introducing her to Miss Eyre, she sat down beside her and spoke in such a pleasant, winning way that Winifred thought her the prettiest, sweetest little creature she had ever seen. And then the other guests came in, and were introduced to her in turn; and when dinner was announced, Sir Clayton gave her his arm and led her into the dining room. Miss Champion's lip was curled contemptuously, but Winifred was deeply touched by the kind consideration of her amiable hostess. She was a little shy at first with Sir Clayton, but he talked so pleasantly to her, and his manner was so reassuring that she soon felt at her ease. And then after dinner Miss Alton came and sat beside her, and chatted to her of their afternoon excursion, and the picnic that was arranged for the following day. When the gentlemen came in, Winifred felt no longer shy; she was thoroughly enjoying her first glimpse of the world. Mr. Clayton came up and carried Miss Alton away to the piano, and Lord Harold went over to Miss Champion. Winifred took the opportunity of looking around at the different faces.

There was a handsome, melancholy looking man, who attracted her attention in particular. He had come in late, and was the only person who had not been introduced to her. He was sitting alone near the piano, watching Miss Alton. Winifred thought, with a tender, almost sad interest, as she sang her brilliant French chansonette. The little fairy had thrown him her gloves and fan, in that careless, peremptory way women often use to men who they know love them—and he held them gently and reverently. Mr. Clayton frowned as he saw the gesture, then he turned away to the piano and began arranging the music.

When Miss Alton had finished her song she moved back to her place beside Winifred on the sofa. Mr. Clayton walked up to Col. d'Aguilar.

"I must trouble you for Miss Alton's fan and gloves," he said, nonchalantly. "I will give them to her myself," Col. d'Aguilar said, coldly, rising.

Mr. Clayton turned away with a scowl, that reminded Winifred painfully of Mr. Jenner.

"Miss Alton," said Col. d'Aguilar, "have you forgotten that you entrusted your property to my care?"

"Oh! my fan and gloves," she exclaimed. "Thank you, I did not remember them; the fact is, I was so anxious to return to my new acquaintance that I forgot them. But I will make amends for my neglect by sharing my pleasure with you, Miss Eyre—Col. d'Aguilar." And she made room for him on the sofa beside her, greatly to Mr. Clayton's annoyance, who began to talk to Miss Eyre assiduously. Winifred did not dislike him so much when he was talking; his conversation was certainly amusing, and he told her a great deal about Parisian society that she found extremely entertaining. It was only now and then, when she remarked the malicious, ugly scowl that crossed his face when he glanced toward Miss Alton and Col. d'Aguilar, that she remembered her instinctive repulsion for him. As the days passed Flora Champion became very uneasy, and not without reason. She had feared it from the first, and now there was no possibility of doubting that Lord Harold Eskine was transferring his allegiance from her to her cousin. She detested Winifred, as only a woman can hate a rival who supplants her. A stinging imputation, a pointed sarcasm, at times betrayed her feelings, but as a rule she had too much tact to indulge her angry malice. Now and then came an opportunity she could not resist. One day at lunch, Lady Grace was speaking of Mr. Hastings.

"I regret so much," she said to Miss Vance, "that we have lost such a charming neighbor as Mr. Hastings promised to be. His sudden departure is a complete mystery to every one."

"We quite thought he intended to live permanently at the Court," answered Miss Vance. "It appears he made the most complete arrangements for doing so. All his horses are still there, and I have not heard of the servants being dismissed. A friend of his is staying there now, playing host to a party of gentlemen. What reason did he assign for his sudden departure?"

"In a note I received from him a few days before he left he said he could not as yet accustom himself to a quiet country life, and felt a longing for the excitement of foreign travel. But I cannot bring myself to think that was anything more than an excuse, which he thought simple enough to repel further questioning. I wish," Lady Grace continued, turning to Winifred, "that you could have met the gentleman we are speaking of, you would have liked him so much. He is not only singularly handsome, but has a

peculiar fascination of manner that renders him a general favorite. Perhaps some day he will return, and I shall have an opportunity of introducing him to you."

Winifred bent down her head in silence. Miss Champion looked up, and a glance of malicious light shot from her cold, blue eyes.

"An introduction between such intimate friends would scarcely be necessary," she remarked in her clear voice, that was heard from one end of the long table to the other. "I should think Miss Eyre and Mr. Hastings would be greatly amused at such a formality, after their rambles in the Hazeli woods."

The crimson blood dyed Winifred's cheeks until tears of mortification stood in her eyes. Poor child! she was not yet sufficiently used to the way of the world, to parry such cruel shafts. But Lord Harold stood by her friend.

"That was hardly fair of you, Miss Champion," he said, coolly, "to take the words out of your cousin's mouth. I wish Miss Eyre could have heard the flattering speech Hastings made about her once, before a room full of young ladies; they were awfully jealous of it."

One vivid glance of thanks shot from under Winifred's long lashes; Lord Harold, seeing it, was rewarded. Miss Champion noted it, too, and was bitterly angered. But she smiled sweetly as she said:

"Miss Eyre will scarcely thank you for your hasty championship. Your words almost seem to accuse me of betraying something she wished to conceal."

And laughing still, she walked to the window, bitterly conscious that she had ruined her last chance with Lord Harold. That same evening Miss Alton dismissed her maid, and betook herself to brush her pretty hair in Winifred's room, for whom she had conceived a violent fancy. "I'm sure you're not tired!" she exclaimed, as she was admitted, in answer to her summons; "and I want to have a chat with you."

"No, I am not tired at all," Winifred answered; "and I think there's no time for talking like this, when one has a sort of a guilty feeling that one ought to be in bed."

"Well, then," exclaimed Fee, laughing. "Let's be prepared to do without our heavenly sleep for once and begin. I am going to call you Winifred, and you must call me Fee—no one ever thinks of saying Marion. Not that I approve of people calling each other by their Christian names as a rule," rattled on the little fairy, "because it leads to familiarity, and familiarity, we are wisely told, breeds contempt. It's the greatest mistake to be too intimate—people are sure to quarrel; but I don't think we shall, so, if you do not mind, let it be Winifred and Fee." In which arrangement Miss Eyre concurred heartily.

"And now I want to confide in you," continued Fee, "because I am the most miserable creature in the world, and I want advice, and I know you are good and sensible. Don't be offended," she went on in her quick, droll way; "I don't mean anything disparaging by saying you are sensible. I know it's generally considered an odious trait in young people to be sensible; but you couldn't be anything that wasn't nice, because you are so pretty and clever. I want to talk to you about Col. d'Aguilar and Mr. Clayton. Which do you like the most?"

"You cannot ask me such a question seriously," exclaimed Winifred. "At all events, you cannot have any doubt as to my answer."

"Then you don't like Mr. Clayton?" "Indeed I do not," replied Winifred, earnestly. "He seems to have a cynical disbelief in good, a sneering mistrust of kind actions, that never goes with a good or benevolent nature. I would rather die ten thousand times over than come to suspect every thought and action of the people I lived with."

"I know what you say of Francis Clayton to be true; I despise him in my heart. I have not a shadow of hope that I shall ever approach to a feeling of love for him. He is malicious—he is cruel—he is revengeful. And yet, knowing all this, it will not hinder me from selling myself to him if he cares to buy me. I think he will. I think it is only to triumph over Col. d'Aguilar he would marry me. Winifred, do you know I love that man with all my heart—with all the love of which a poor, vain, frivolous nature like mine is capable; and yet I cannot sacrifice society and fashion for his sake. I wonder why all the men who are worth loving are poor?"

"You would give up such a man as Col. d'Aguilar and take Mr. Clayton, for the sake of his money?"

Fee nodded her head.

"Yes, so would you if you had led my life, and been brought up as I have been. What can I do? I have no money; my aunt has none to give me. Col. d'Aguilar has only a pitance barely sufficient for himself. Riches, they say, cannot give love or happiness; but poverty can take away one and destroy the other. I have no other alternative."

"Dear Miss Alton," said Winifred, "I beg of you with all my heart to think well before you make up your mind to marry a man like this Mr. Clayton. Think what it must be to spend the best part of your life with a man you cannot love—a man you might perhaps get to hate!"

Fee laughed a little unnatural laugh, and put her fingers to her ears.

"Hush!" she said; "do not talk in that way. I know all you can say. After all, who knows? Mr. Clayton may never do me the honor to propose to me, and then how foolish I shall look! Good-night, cherie—kiss me once more. Good-night." And the little fairy tripped off to her own room.

CHAPTER IX.

And yet the very next night Fee tapped at Winifred's door, and when it was opened she went quickly in, and, throwing herself in a chair, burst into tears.

Winifred was fairly distressed; great drops welled into her eyes for sympathy. "Don't cry, dear Fee—what is it?—what is it?"

It was startling to see the gay, incongruous little fairy in such a plight.

"Oh, Winifred, I am so miserable—I hate myself!"

Winifred guessed the rest.

"You have not consented. First—you are not going to marry Mr. Clayton?"

"Yes, I am."

"Oh, Fee, how could you? you cannot like him."

"What is the use of talking like that?" Miss Alton cried, with feverish politeness. "Why don't you congratulate me? It is a splendid match."

"I love you, Fee. I cannot deceive you. If you do not care for him—and you cannot love a man like that—all his money will not make you happy."

Winifred went sorrowfully to bed, for she loved the frivolous, worldly little creature dearly.

Mr. Clayton's reflections were tolerably satisfactory, as he smoked his Spanish cigarette after the ladies had retired.

"Though after all," he muttered, "I am not quite sure the game's worth the candle. Of course fellows will laugh at my being caught, after all I've said about the 'happy state.' They won't give me credit for being caught 'with intention.' I wish d'Aguilar was here, but I suppose he won't be in until very late."

Just about one o'clock Col. d'Aguilar, who had been away on a dinner invitation, came in, in high good humor and spirits.

"We have had a charming evening," he said, in answer to a question from Capt. Culboken. "Some very jolly fellows there, and I was greatly tempted to stay the night, as they asked me. However, as I had said nothing about it to Lady Grace Paraphra, I was afraid of committing a breach of good manners by remaining. Arthur le Marchant had driven over from Hazeli Court—a rare good fellow he is, too, the very life of a party."

"Did he say anything about Hastings?"

"I think he mentioned the name of Hastings. If I recollect rightly it was something in connection with a yacht in Constantinople."

"I am sorry Hastings took it into his head to leave England," interposed Lord Harold Eskine. "He was one of the nicest, most gentlemanly fellows I ever met with. He entertained us in a princely way at the Court last month."

"Hastings?" remarked Francis Clayton, interrogatively. "I seem to know the name. By the way, Eskine, was not that the man Miss Champion accused Miss Eyre of being so much in the woods with?"

Lord Harold colored with passion.

"I presume they were only together just as d'Aguilar and Miss Alton might have been in the park this afternoon."

"Ah!" said Francis Clayton, quietly, but with his most disagreeable smile. "Let those laugh who win! It is a capital maxim. But you've not congratulated me yet, any of you."

Col. d'Aguilar grew very pale; the hand that was on the back of his chair trembled. "I am no hypocrite," he said, quietly, but with a curious ring in his voice. "I cannot wish you happiness when I know it entails her misery." And amidst a dead silence he left the room.

Before the party assembled at breakfast the following morning he had left Eudon Vale.

(To be continued.)

INSECT VANDALS.

Tropical Ants that Ravage the Country Like a Fire.

The Huns and Vandals of the insect world are undoubtedly the marching army ants. In tropical countries everything falls before these invaders; they leave nothing but ruin behind them. The author of "Tangweera" gives this description of them:

I have never found where these ants lie concealed when not engaged in foraging; but two or three times in the year, just before or after heavy rain, they come out of the forest in millions, advancing in a solid column, which may cover an acre of ground. Sometimes the column may separate in divisions, one going in one direction, one in another. Each travels in a fixed direction, in which it is guided by the guards, distinguished by enormous heads and threatening mandibles, who march ahead of the main body, as if to reconnoiter the ground.

The army follows after its officers, and rummages everything as it advances. Some swarm up the trees to considerable heights, searching in all the cracks of the bark, or among parasitic plants. Every fallen or hollow log and every stone is carefully inspected.

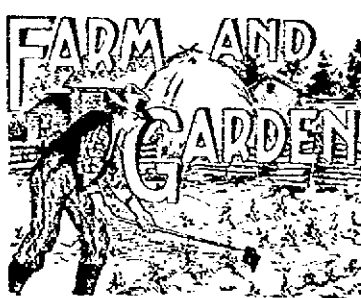
They destroy as if a fire had passed over the ground. Snails, beetles, butterflies, slugs, spiders, caterpillars, scorpions, centipedes—everything is devoured. Wasps' nests are riddled of the grubs; birds are driven from their nests and the young ones eaten up. Fortunately, few birds lay in the rainy season, but occasionally incursions of the army take place before the rains, when the birds are rearing their young. I have seen lizards eight inches long writhing, lashing the tail, rolling over and over, covered with ants which soon mastered and devoured them.

Twice in the middle of the night we have been roused by such incursions of the marching army ants, and had to rush out of the house and wait till the foray was over. But we were consoled by their leaving us a clean house, for the ants search the thatch through and through, plunder the wasps' nests which live on eaves, and drag from hiding every lizard, cockroach and spider.

The Embarrassed Whale.

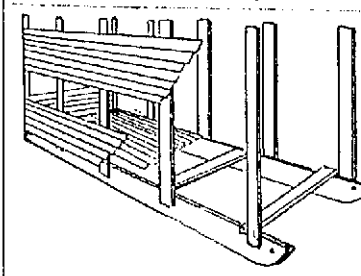
"I do not mind the notoriety so much," scoffed the whale, after it had left Jonah on the beach, "but those smart young whalers in our set will be sure to always be asking me to take something for the inner man, or to go spouting around about how hard it is to keep a good man down."—Baltimore American.

Hen Peck—I want to sue for a divorce. Lawyer—Has your wife left you? Hen Peck—No. She won't.



Inexpensive Fodder Rack.

A correspondent of the American Agriculturist describes a very cheap and entirely satisfactory fodder rack. The basis for this rack is two 2x8 inch boards, each ten feet long. These are rounded at the ends like sled runners. Five 2x4 inch boards, each 5 feet 4 inches long, are bolted to these boards, as shown in the illustration, every four feet. There are several 2x4 inch boards, each four or five feet long, spiked to the bridge boards in an upright position. These complete the frame. A tight floor is placed on the crosspiece, and boards are nailed to the sides and ends up to a height of eighteen inches. A space of sixteen inches is left then without covering. The sides and ends can be boarded up the remainder of the distance. These upper boards can be placed together or space can be left between them as seems best. Hay, straw or fodder thrown into this rack cannot be trampled and lost because of the tight bottom and sides up to a height of eighteen inches. There is no loss of food. Grains feed can be put into this



CHEAP FODDER RACK.

rack if desirable. The rack can be transferred from one part of the field to the other simply by hitching a team of horses to it.

Feeding Sheep Profitably.

After several years of experience in the use of corn fodder for sheep it has been found profitable when made a small part of the ration and fed after shredding. Fed without cutting or shredding it is simply wasted. In some sections sheep men have used shredded corn stover entirely as roughage, but this plan has not always worked well. By using good hay, clover or timothy, every alternate day, with the shredded corn stover the results have been satisfactory, especially when the sheep had roots once a day and were on a varied ration of grain, oats, bran and cornmeal. It is not intended that the corn stover, even if shredded, shall supply more than the roughage, for the grain and root feed must be liberal to carry the sheep through the winter in good shape. The cost in money or labor in shredding the corn stover for any stock is considered offset by the added value in manure.

Housing Farm Implements.

The good farmer is supposed to clean and house all farm implements as soon as he has finished using them each day, but many do not do this. They should devote at least one day to the work of collecting them, rubbing the rust off, oiling the iron work, and putting in good order for another year's work. When well housed it will pay to go over the wood work with a coat of paint. When the tools are wanted for use again and they are found all ready and in good condition, this will prove one of the best day's work done this year, as it will save several days' time and bother with them in the busy season, save strength of men and teams, and prevent many of the accidents that unlucky men are so apt to have, in breaking down just when most in a hurry.

Protect the Young Orchard.

It will pay to do some work to protect the young orchard from the attacks of rabbits and field mice. Take a supply of long, coarse straw, or better, bur-lap, to the orchard and place a bandage around the tree, reaching up from the earth for a foot or more. Before doing this, rake off all the leaves or other trash around the tree for a distance of two or three feet from it. If the ground is covered with snow it will pay to go through the orchard and tramp the snow down firmly about the base of each tree. Mice work under the snow when it is soft, but will not burrow through hard, packed snow. If any of the trees have been gnawed by rabbits or mice, they should be bandaged with thin cloth, over which is tied another bandage of the bur-lap.

Business Not Overdone.

The poultry business is not overdone. It is like any other business in that it must be properly conducted. There is always a ready market for poultry and eggs every day in the year, and there is a demand above the market prices for high grade stock and eggs. We are speaking now from the standpoint of the market poultryman. Conditions are the same, however, with the fancier. If you will show us a poultryman who is unable to dispose of his stock at profitable prices, we will show you one who does not take advantage of his opportunities and conduct his business upon a business basis.—Reliable Poultry Journal.

A Wrinkle in Apple Packing.

"There is a knack in doing everything" is an old saying, and the truthfulness of it was brought to mind yesterday, says the Oregonian, by a gang of men engaged in wrapping and packing apples. Each man had a full box of apples, a pile of thin paper cut into

wrappers, and an empty box. An apple was taken from the full box, a wrapper put around it, and it was put in the other box. It is not an easy thing to pick up a wrapper of thin paper from a pile without missing one occasionally, and in doing this the men adopted different schemes. A new hand wet his thumb on his tongue for every wrapper. One who had been longer in the business and found that it was unwholesome to be wetting his thumb on his tongue, had a slice of lemon beside his pile of wrappers and moistened his thumb in the lemon before picking up a wrapper. The scheme worked well, but he did not know whether the acid of the lemon would make his thumb sore or not. A third man had a thin rubber thump stall on his thumb and could pick up wrappers all day long and never make a miss. He was an old hand at the business.—New England Farmer.

Eggs by the Pound.

There has been much talk about selling eggs by the pound. In and around some of our larger cities there are many sold in that way, but they are not sold in the shell. Cracked eggs and the larger ones among the dirty eggs, if fresh, are broken out, and the white and yolk well beaten together. Some packers use a churn to thoroughly mix them, which is important, as if they are put up just as they come from the shell the yolk becomes dry and mealy. They are then frozen solid and kept in cold storage until wanted. They are packed in tins of from ten to forty pounds each, and of course the demand for them comes principally from the bakers, for cakes and similar uses. It is said that a pound of the frozen egg is equal to ten eggs of the average size. They will not keep sweet long after they are thawed out, so that it is important that the user knows how many pounds he needs at one time, and opens no more than that. Packers who are careful to avoid putting in any tainted or spotted eggs get about 12 to 13 cents a pound, while other grades not so carefully selected have to be sold at 10 cents. We are wondering whether this plan could be used successfully in putting up smaller cans for family use. If it can we expect some one will try it.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Using Mineral Fertilizers.

When liberal applications of potash and phosphoric acid are to be used, it is better to put them on as early in the spring as possible, and work it well into the soil, even two or three weeks before the seed is put in. Upon a heavy clay soil it would probably be even better to put it on in the fall. By the early application it becomes partially dissolved in the soil and better distributed through it, and there is no danger of its injuring the germination of the seed as it might do if it was put on when the seed was put in, and they came in contact. When tankage is used for nitrogen this may be put on at the same time as the other fertilizers, as in the cold ground it will take some time for it to decay enough to make its nitrogen available. There would be very little if any loss of nitrogen. But in using nitrate of soda until the seed is put in, or even until the plants are up, and then scatter it around them, not getting it on them when they are wet lest it should burn. For a crop that needs the whole season to grow it is often better to make two light applications of nitrate of soda, the last when the plants are about half grown, than one heavy one.—American Cultivator.

Value of Corn Stalks.

The corn shredder is learning the farmers to save all the corn fodder they have. One farmer refused to buy a corn reaper because it did not cut close enough to the ground. The Maine Farmer says that in well-grown corn the lower six inches of the stalk represents a ton of fodder to the acre, which may be one-tenth of the crop. Chemists have told us that the stalk below the ear is much more valuable in food elements per ton than that above the ear, and when reduced by shredding it will be all eaten.

Fattening Cattle.

Fattening stock may be fed quite often, but should at no time be fed more than they will eat up clean. In nearly all cases the more rapidly animals are finished and fattened the greater the profit. Better results will be secured if all the young stock are fed separate from the old animals.

The Sheep-Raising Industry.

New Mexico is a great sheep country. There is but one other State or Territory which exceeds it in sheep raising. That is Utah, where there are 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 sheep. New Mexico has about 6,000,000. The industry was never so prosperous as at present.

Flavor of Mutton.

The peculiar flavor of mutton is due largely to the food of sheep, the locality in which it has been raised, its treatment and the manner the carcass has been dressed.

Farm Notes.

Do not allow the milk to freeze. Never mix fresh milk with that which has been coagulated.

Peas make one of the very best feeds for sheep in the winter. The broom corn crop is estimated at 4,500 tons less than last year.

Keep the lambs growing. They will never recover from a setback. One breed of fowls well kept is more satisfactory than several that are poorly housed and fed.

Poultry houses and yard should always be situated on high, dry land; a sandy hillside is the best of all.

It is reported that there has been an increase in the output of canned corn in Maine of 20 per cent over that of last year.



Egg Salad.

Boil three eggs hard, cut in half lengthwise, remove the yolks and mash fine. Mix together in a saucepan the third of a teaspoonful each of dry mustard, salt and white pepper, a saltspoonful of curry powder, a few drops of onion juice, a teaspoonful of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of egg well beaten, two teaspoonfuls of olive oil and a tablespoonful of rich cream. Put the ingredients together in the order in which they are named, beat well, set the bowl over the steam of the kettle and stir constantly until thick and creamy; remove and stir in the mashed egg yolks, a little at a time, and set on the fire to get very cold. To serve, fill the whites of eggs, dividing the mixture among them, put each half egg on two or three leaves of tender lettuce, with mayonnaise dressing around them.

Tomato Soup Served with Egg Balls.

To make the soup, put into a saucepan one tablespoonful of butter and cook in it for five minutes a finely chopped onion, being careful not to brown it. Add one quart of stewed tomatoes, a quarter of a cupful of rolled crackers, a half bayleaf, a dozen whole peppers, a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of sugar and paprika and cook for twenty minutes. Then stir in a cupful of boiling water and strain the tomatoes through a sieve. For the balls, grate three hard-boiled eggs and mix them with a level tablespoonful of butter and the yolk of a raw egg. Season with a little nutmeg and salt and form into small balls. Roll them in flour and boil in salted water for five minutes. Place the balls in a soup tureen and pour the soup over them and serve at once.

Quince and Lemon Jam.

Peel, core and slice quinces, reserving the paring and cores for jelly. Put the quinces over the fire in just enough water to cover them, and stew until they are soft. The allowance of sugar should be the same for this as for the peach marmalade—three-quarters of a pound to every pound of the fruit. It will take a good while to reduce the quinces to the requisite softness, and they must be stirred and beaten often with a stout wooden spoon. When the fruit is well broken in pieces, add the sugar, and at the same time put in the juice of one large lemon for every two pounds of the fruit. Boil ten minutes after it has again come to the boil, and after the kettle has been removed from the fire add the chopped peel of one lemon for every five pounds of the conserve. This is a good and a unusual jam.

Beef in a Mode.

Cut three pounds of beef into square pieces and put it to soak in a marinade composed of three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, two cloves of garlic, six peppercorns and six cloves all finely pounded, a teaspoonful of salt, some powdered thyme, basil, marjoram and parsley. Allow it to macerate thus for two hours. In the meantime fry four onions cut in slices, and then in the same fat fry the pieces of meat. Add two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until all assumes a bright brown color. Then cover with stock or water, boil up, and remove the first scum as it rises, add the marinade and gently simmer for three hours. Season nicely and serve either hot or cold. A dish of beetroot salad is a fitting accompaniment to this dish. It can also be prepared from salt meat if preferred.

Frozen Fruit Stand.

Peel and slice four very nice bananas; add a quarter of a pound of fresh, candied or glace cherries; those you can prepare yourself; remove the pulp from two good-sized, rather tart oranges; cut three green gages into bits and seed half a pound of white grapes; sprinkle over these half a cup of sugar and a wine glass of sherry, a liquor glass of maraschino and another of curacao; let stand for half an hour, then toss the fruit lightly until mixed; turn into a salad bowl, place this in a covered ice cave and bury in ice and salt for several hours.

Tomato Soup.

Boil one can of tomatoes fifteen minutes with one bayleaf, one stalk celery, and half a small onion. Strain, and add one quart of stock, and bring again to boiling point. Season with salt, pepper and one tablespoon sugar. Just before serving stir in one-fourth teaspoon soda. If desired the soup may be thickened by stirring in one tablespoon flour rubbed smooth with one tablespoon butter before adding the soda.

Tomato Sauce Without Sugar.

Cut into pieces two quarts of tomatoes and sprinkle them over with salt, and let them remain over night; then squeeze the juice from them, and boil a quarter of a pound of shallots, some whole pepper and bruised ginger. Boil the mixture slowly for half an hour, and strain it; pulp the tomatoes through a strainer, and add them to the liquid, and boil again slowly for half an hour.

Costly Kitchen Utensils.

In the Czar's kitchen at St. Petersburg not only are the walls and ceilings of black marble covered with valuable ornaments, but many of the kitchen pots and pans, which originally belonged to the Empress Catherine, are of solid gold.

PORT EDWARDS.

Rev. W. A. Peterson of your city is conducting revival meetings at the Chapel every evening this week. He is assisted by Elder Farmer and Mr. Carter. A large attendance greets them every evening and we hope to see the good work continue after their departure.

Israel Longton, who has been employed in Portland Ore. for the past six months arrived home Sunday, being called home on account of the serious illness of his mother, who is improving quite rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Cleveland of Babcock visited at the Sherman Cleveland home Monday while on their way to Grand Rapids where Mrs. Cleveland will take massage treatment.

Mrs. Frank Noel is very ill with pneumonia at her home. Grave fears were entertained for her recovery a few days. She has slightly improved at the present writing.

Miss Anna Allen and C. A. Jaspersen were sponsors at the baptism of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Dodge baby boy, who was named John Raddock Dodge, Wednesday p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brazeau, Mrs. W. A. Brazeau and C. A. Jaspersen attended the concert at Nekooosa last Friday evening and spoke very highly of it.

Miss Anna Allen, who has been spending the past month with relatives and friends in the Fox River Valley, returned home Monday.

W. A. Brazeau made a business trip to Fenwood, Wis. last Friday to look over a mercantile deal with the Fenwood Lumber Co.

H. L. Vachrean and C. A. Jaspersen and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Garrison attended the Elks ball at Grand Rapids Thursday evening.

Mrs. Jos. Madeline of your city was called here Monday on account of the serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. F. Noel.

Miss Retta Cleveland is enjoying a two weeks visit with her sister Mrs. G. W. Mason in your city.

Mrs. Henry Letendre is spending a week with her daughter Mrs. Win Corriveau on the west side in your city.

Herman Helke is assisting Brazeau Bros. Co. in taking inventory this week.

Henry Letendre was a Grand Rapids visitor Wednesday.

"Some time ago my daughter caught a severe cold. She complained of pains in her chest, and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's cough remedy according to directions and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy in my family for the past seven years and have never known it to fail," says James Prendergast, merchant, Annato Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. The pains in the chest indicated an approaching attack of pneumonia, which in this instance was undoubtedly warded off by Chamberlain's cough remedy. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. For Sale by Johnson & Hill & Co.

SIGEL.

Last Tuesday night a meeting was held at Joe Rick's at which action was taken towards macadamizing that part of the main road which lies within the city of Grand Rapids. The rock will be bought of the farmers at \$2.00 per cord. This undertaking will be hailed with delight by the Sigel farmers, who have long been compelled to be jolted over that rough piece of corduroy road.

Sickness has invaded the home of the Green family, the aged Mrs. Green having been quite sick for some time.

We are glad to learn that Walter Coulthart, who was very sick with pneumonia, is well again.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25 cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. JOHNSON & HILL CO. JOHN E. DALY.

BIRON.

Arthur LaVague has purchased a fast horse to rent to the boys. Ed. Schultiz and Emil John being the first to try it.

Mr. and Mrs. A. LaVague and daughter Daisy attended the Forester's dance and all report a good time.

Miss Julia Barrett and sister of Grand Rapids, was visiting Mrs. Kempfert on Sunday.

Miss Delia Labauker of Port Edwards is visiting her brother-in-law, Mr. I. Fabart.

Miss Gertrude LaVague is attending the high school in Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gropp went to New Rome on a sick call.

ALTDORF.

Services were held in the Catholic church Sunday by Rev. Father Van Severn of Rudolph and a class of eight made their first communion.

Last Wednesday night some sneak thief entered the barn of Peter Wirtz and carried away a double harness, of which no trace has been found since.

Tuesday a little daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. Kundert.

A Little Boys Life saved.

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's cough remedy. It saved my little boy's life and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere of Goodwin, S. D., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up" and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today.—Joel Demont, Inwood, Ia. For sale by Johnson & Hill Co.

BABCOCK.

On Wednesday evening Miss Laura Emmons, intermediate teacher in our schools, was taken very ill with the grip and on Thursday p. m. she was able to be taken to her home at Grand Rapids. Her pupils were divided into sections, Prin. Jenkins teaching one section and Miss Akey the other.

The meeting of the Lyceum for Wednesday was quite largely attended and all enjoyed the program. Mr. Lea gave some very good advice to the members in regard to their preparation of selections to be given at the meetings.

H. A. Effner who was for many years a locomotive engineer, but who is now representing a railway accident insurance company, made a professional visit to this town, remaining over Monday and Tuesday.

At the regular meeting of the Lyceum a week ago, the members adopted a style of badge to be worn by them. The badge will be of sterling silver scroll design with purple and gold enamel bearing the emblem B. L. 1902.

Carl Nollay, who formerly officiated as landlord at the Oakland, called on old acquaintances here on Friday. He is located in the Capitol at Madison.

John J. O'Reilly, resident manager of the American Grass Twine Co., departed Tuesday night for an extended stay in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

W. E. Emery of Madison, assistant state agent for the American Book Co., is making his rounds in this part of the country this week.

Michael and J. Corrigan of Elroy are making a short stay in town this week. They are registered at the Woodland.

John Rogers and John Williams of Plankinton, S. D. were registered at the Woodland on Thursday and Friday.

Wm. F. Noltner returned this week from a trip down in Dane Co. where he went to bury Henry Grier's baby.

County Supt. O. J. Lea of Grand Rapids made our schools a professional visit on Wednesday.

G. W. Brown of Pittsville stopped in Babcock Thursday while on his way to Madison on business.

A. H. Luhrsén of Eau Claire who represents the McCormick Co. stopped off here on Wednesday.

C. O. Baker, sect'y of the Central Trading Co., was seen on our streets Saturday.

John Stuessy of Belleville made a short business trip here on Tuesday.

Elmer E. Green of Cambria transacted business here on Thursday.

Chas. A. Leicht of New Lisbon was a business visitor here on Friday.

W. W. Smith of Granton was registered at the Woodland on Friday.

B. Tarbox of Pittsville transacted business here on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rege spent Sunday in Grand Rapids.

Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boschee's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dread disease from the system. It is not a cure-all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. G. G. Green's reliable remedies at Johnsons & Hill Co.'s drug department. Get Green's Special Almanac.

RUDOLPH.

Miss Martha Bruggmann of Rudolph and George Creek of Appleton were united in marriage at the home of the bride on Wednesday. The sister of the groom, Annie Creek, acted as bridesmaid and the brother of the groom, Fred Bruggmann as best man. The couple were married at 5 o'clock p. m. and then supper was served, the young folks enjoyed themselves in dancing the rest of the evening. The young wedded couple departed on Wednesday morning for Appleton, where they will make their home.

A farewell party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. St. Denis. All had a merry time. The St. Denis family will move to Stevens Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Onholt drove down to Necedah last Saturday to visit Mrs. Onholt's mother, who has been very ill.

Will Chamber drove to Stevens Point Monday and returned home about six o'clock in the evening.

Oliver Akey was seen in Grand Rapids Saturday. The real estate dealer is kept very busy at present.

The Misses Frances Slattery and Mamie Liversash spent Sunday in Mosinee.

Peter Keyzer went to Stevens Point on business Wednesday.

John Rayome was in Grand Rapids Monday on business.

Mrs. Phillips of Milwaukee is visiting her parents.

Personally conducted tours of Mexico

Via the North-Western line, under the auspices of an experienced director, leave Chicago Thursday, February 6th; Wednesday, February 12th and Friday, February 20th, taking in all the principal points of interest in old Mexico. Trains run on schedules especially arranged for sight-seeing and all meals are served in dining cars.

The price of ticket includes all traveling expenses and necessary incidentals. Optional tickets returning through California. Party limited as to numbers. Secure accommodations early. For particulars, rates and illustrated book, descriptive of service, apply to agents Chicago & North Western Ry.

—Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford St. M. E. church, Cumberland, Md., says: "It affords me great pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhoea remedy. I have used it and know others who have never known it to fail." For sale by Johnson & Hill Co.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS.

Plans Suggested for a Rural Tax to be Levied.

Wisconsin is to lead all the states in the union in the matter of furnishing libraries and library facilities for the rural districts. At least such will be the case if the latest plans of Senator James H. Stout and Secretary F. A. Hutchins of the free library commission are consummated. They would have a state law passed permitting the various rural communities to tax themselves for the support of free public libraries, and would also have a federal law granting to the free libraries in cities from which rural mail deliveries are made the free use of the rural delivery for sending books to farmers. The two plans go hand in hand, and if the government consents to give the public libraries the franking privilege, then the rural libraries become all the more useful.

Congressman J. J. Jenkins has a bill which he will introduce in the house, providing for this franking privilege, and Senator Spooner and the other congressmen have said that they would work for it. Senator Spooner is reported to have said that he would give the matter his personal attention when it came before the senate, and that he would do all in his power to secure its passage.

Postmaster General H. C. Payne, it is said, has given Senator Stout his word that he will make a thorough investigation, and that if the conditions of the service will permit it he will recommend the passage of the bill.

C. B. Welton of Madison, superintendent of the rural mail delivery routes in Wisconsin, said yesterday that while he was not acquainted with the conditions of the service in other states, he was sure that the carrying of library books under the plan suggested by Congressman Jenkins could be added without interfering with the efficiency of the mail service. As he understands it, the bill provides for the distribution of the books, but specifies that the readers must return the books at their own expense.

The Wisconsin Teachers' association and the State Federation of Woman's clubs have appointed committees to go before the next legislature to ask for the passage of a law which will permit rural districts to support public libraries by taxation. If the law passes, as now seems probable, Wisconsin will then be in the van of all the states making an effort to supply the country people with proper reading matter.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists 75c. Hall's family pills are the best.

To Country Girls.

For the country girls, the city has a certain fascination. The streets are gay. They see fine carriages and handsomely dressed men and women. The store windows are filled with attractive displays. They imagine how grand, how gay, how full of enjoyment life must be there. They are eager to leave the farm where they have good food, plenty of room, pure air and independence. In the country village the social lines are strictly enforced. One can have free enjoyment of social life. These girls, happy if they but knew it, long for what they dream city life is and they rush year by year in crowds to the city, expecting to find one round of pleasure. They must work, however; there must be a place to stay and food to eat, so some who are not fitted for anything else take housework. Perhaps they are not fitted well for that. They quickly find that they are not admitted to the society that looks so attractive. That to which they are relegated is not to be obtained except under certain restrictions and is not to their satisfaction when they get into it.

They may go into stores as clerks. They seldom are tactful and adaptable. They have to work for low wages. Out of that must come car fare and lunches and room rent and board. They find next to nothing left for clothes, yet they must dress up to a certain standard or cannot retain their position. Their rooms must be small, bare of comforts, cheerless or lonely or they must herd in crowds with girls whose companionship is apt to be uncongenial or detrimental to them. They soon fall into shallow superficial lives, if not worse.

They may go into factories and workshops and find hard disagreeable labor from early to late obtaining sufficient for a mere existence. They have few pleasures beyond an hour in the park Sunday afternoon. Heaven be praised that this is obtainable.

Girls, you who may stay at home on the farm had better do so. If you do housework for a neighbor, you do not feel that you lower yourself in doing so. If you do dressmaking or millinery work in your little village, your self-complacency need not be disturbed. Do not imagine that life is without hardship in the city, or one long holiday. Many a city girl longs with great longing for the quiet and the beauty, the sincere simplicity of your life in the country.

—Stops the cough and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price 25 cents.

An Opportunity

To visit Florida during February in private car at lowest rate offered for the season, going via Louisville, Mammoth Cave, Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta to Jacksonville, returning via Savannah, Charleston and Washington, making stops at important points. For further information address J. M. Turner, Special Agent, Wis. Central Ry., 100 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Elk Ball

Was a swell affair, but its greatness did not compare with the proportions of the sale that will start in at our store **MONDAY MORNING.** The sale will be especially on

LADIES JACKETS

But will include some other things. Our entire line of the **CELEBRATED PALMER JACKETS** will go at cost. We would rather give you the profit than carry them over. Just look at these prices.

Jackets that cost \$10 will go at.....	\$ 7.50
Jackets that cost \$13 will go at.....	10.00
Jackets that cost \$9 will go at.....	6.50
Jackets that cost \$1.75 go at.....	3.60

This is a chance that should not be missed as it is a money saver.

We have some

KERSEY OVERCOATS

that we are going to close out at from **\$3.25 to \$9.** **WE MEAN BUSINESS.**

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

And we would advise those who are not completely fitted out in this respect to visit our **CLOTHING DEPT.**

SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

You particular Jiggers, when you are out of Shoes look over our line. We have everything from a plow shoe to a patent leather dancing pump, and of course the price tells the story, and if the price wasn't reasonable we would not sell the amount of shoes we do.

McMILLAN SUITS AND PANTS

The best thing we ever had, and we are going to keep them right along. Come and look them over.

JOHNSON & HILL COMPANY.

Largest Distributors of Merchandise in Wood County.

GRAND RAPIDS, - - - WISCONSIN.

The Centralia Hardware Co.

Is the Headquarters in Grand Rapids for everything in the Hardware line. Our stock includes a full line of

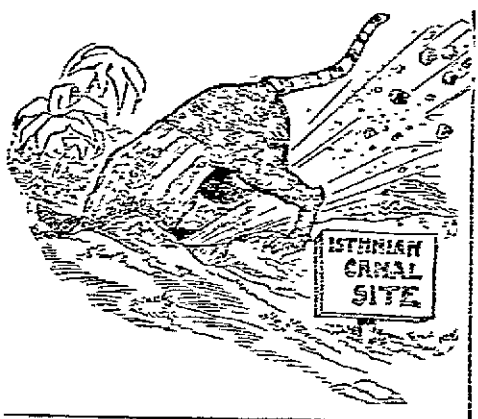
Heavy and Shelf Hardware Cutters and Sleighs, Builders Supplies, Glass, Paints and Oils, Plumbing and Plumbers Supplies, Guns Sporting Goods.

HEATING PLANTS.

Let us estimate on your work before you buy elsewhere.

CENTRALIA HDW. CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.



LIKE THE U. S.

We are hustling after business and can safely say that you cannot find a better stock of

LUMBER,

Shingles, Doors, Windows, Porch Material etc. than ours

When you are building a home the best Lumber is none to good.

KELLOGG BROS. LBR. CO.

—YARDS AT—
East Grand Rapids. West Grand Rapids. Nekoosa.

We will soon be opening our

NEW GOODS

And advise prospective buyers to be ready for the stock that will be on display.

MRS. J HAMM,

EAST SIDE, TELEPHONE NO. 268.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Is Grand Rapids Soon to Have Another Railroad.

During the past week another railroad survey party has been making its way through this section of the country.

Interviews with different members of the party did not bring forth any information concerning the matter, as the men claim that they do not know what company they are working for, if they are working for a company at all. All the members of the party seem to know is that they started in at Princeton and ran a line through to this city, where they arrived on Monday afternoon.

The line, as run by the new party, trends pretty generally in the same direction as the Northwestern road, although separated from it at different places by several miles. The last town the survey party struck before coming to this city was Hancock.

It is the general surmise that the survey party is working for the Wisconsin Central road and that it is the intention of this company to continue their line southeast from this point or Nekoosa as far as Waukesha so that their route between Chicago and St. Paul may be shortened sufficiently to enable them to compete with other lines successfully.

The survey, as run by the party, crosses the river just south of the Northwestern railroad bridge.

Phonetic Spelling.

At the meeting of the teachers and superintendents in Milwaukee some weeks ago it was decided by those assembled to, as far as possible, make corrections in spelling of certain words of the English language, words that have a superfluity of silent letters.

When they made this decision they also resolved to ask the co-operation of the newspaper men in helping the good work along. As a general thing the newspapers have taken kindly to the matter. In fact, the same corrections that they decided to adopt, have been in use by many newspapers throughout the country for several years past.

A few newspapers have ridiculed the matter, however, and attempted to make it funny by writing articles with the words spelled entirely by sound. About the only thing they accomplished, however, was to make themselves ridiculous, as several of the words were spelled in a manner that made it quite evident that the writer did not know how to properly pronounce the words.

The words that it is proposed to change are such ones as through, thorough and a few others of that nature that will not suffer by the loss of a few letters.

Annual Report.

The annual report of the Seneca, Sigel and Rudolph Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for the year ending Jan. 1, 1902, is as follows:

Risks.	No.	AMT.
In force Dec. 31, 1900.....	425	\$ 843,730.00
Written during year 1901.....	37	488,575.00
Total.....	1,392	\$1,332,305.00
Expired and cancelled.....	179	\$ 189,341.00
In force Dec. 31, 1901.....	1,132	1,142,964.00
Received During Year.		
Money on hand.....		\$ 158.25
From premiums.....		1,693.16
Delinquent assessments.....		56.35
Total.....		\$1,882.76
Disbursements.		
Paid for officers' salary.....		\$ 215.24
Paid for losses during year.....		1,062.26
All other disbursements.....		49.45
Total.....		\$1,287.95
Balance on hand.....		\$594.81

Officers were elected on the 13th as follows:

President—Joseph Reimer.
Secretary—Jacob Rissinger.
Agent—F. C. Henke.

A Poor Relation.

There is sure to be an immense audience at the opera house on Friday evening to see the famous Sol Smith Russell play "A Poor Relation." It is a rare chance for the playgoers of this city to see a charming play enacted by a very superior company of artists. It is easy to understand why "A Poor Relation" has become one of the most popular plays ever written. The part of Noah Vale that is marvelously consistent in the sunshine and shadow of the circumstances through which it passes. Never was pathos so deftly and delicately dimmed in comedy as in this character. There is already great interest aroused in the community by the announcement of the coming of this attraction.

Will Build a Church.

The members of the Polish Catholic faith held a meeting at the city hall on the west side on Sunday. Rev. Gara of Junction City was in attendance, he being the gentleman who engineered the building of the church in Sigel. At the meeting on Sunday it was decided to build a church in this city to cost about \$7,000 or more, and bids will be called for in a few days. There are about sixty families in the city that belong to this faith and they own eight lots on Daly street on which their edifice will be erected. The congregation has about 5700 in the treasury, and there have been subscriptions taken for the sum of \$1,600. Joseph Quasigroch and Jos. Luchasheski were re-elected trustees.

New Century Comfort.

Millions are daily finding a world of comfort in Bucklin's Arnica salve. It kills pain from burns, scalds, cuts, bruises; conquers ulcers and fever sores; cures eruptions, salt rheum, boils and felons; removes corns and warts. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25 c at John E. Daly's drug store.

Sol Smith Russell's "A Poor Relation."

The play which Sol Smith Russell made famous and which without doubt has been the greatest success of that famous actor's career, is to be the welcome attraction at the Grand Opera house on Friday evening the 31st inst. under the title of "A Poor Relation."

The production will be given by that quaint and popular comedian Mr. Frederick Summerfield supported by Sol Smith Russell's own company. The company is under the direction of Fred G. Berger, who has for years been and still is Sol Smith Russell's manager. Mr. Summerfield is a comedian of reputation second only to Mr. Russell himself. He took Mr. Russell's place last winter when that actor was taken ill, and "starred" in this play, scoring a success which surprised his most ardent admirers. Mr. Summerfield's powerful and sympathetic portrayal of the half humorous, half pathetic and wholly artistic role of Noah Vale, the steady genius and philosopher is said to be wonderfully like Mr. Russell's performance of the part. He resembles Mr. Russell greatly both in personal appearance, individuality and his facial expression. Mr. Mitchell, the dramatic critic of the Cincinnati Enquirer in writing of Mr. Summerfield said: "One could shut his eyes and imagine he was listening to Mr. Russell."

Mr. Berger, it is said, has taken special pains in mounting the play this season with entirely new scenery, costumes and stage settings. Some novel stage effects will be seen in "A Poor Relation" which will eclipse anything ever attempted heretofore. With the engagement of this attraction manager Demitz of the Opera house feels confident that he offers an entertainment of a type and character which is seldom his pleasure to have the opportunity to offer. The sale of seats begin on Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

CENTRAL HOUSE BURNED.

Hotel at Pittsville goes Up In Smoke Wednesday.

The Central house at Pittsville, run by W. C. McGlynn, was burned on Wednesday morning at an early hour. Loss said to be about \$3000 with insurance for \$800.

A dispatch to the Free Press on Thursday gave a vivid account of the conflagration and told of the narrow escape of the inmates down the fire escape, etc., but from interviews had with Pittsville citizens it is evident that the correspondent exaggerated matters a trifle.

It is probable that the hostelry will not be rebuilt. The fire originated about the chimney somewhere and occurred about 6:30 in the morning, soon after the fires had been built for the day, and when discovered had made such headway that nothing could be done to save the building or contents.

Knott's Rabbit Story.

Ex-governor Proctor Knott of Kentucky and John Yerkes, an old-time friend were discussing claims of Sampson and Schier to the credit of assassinating Cervera at Santiago. Mr. Yerkes took the ground that all the honor of the memorable conflict belonged to the Admiral Sampson and was inclined to entirely ignore Commodore Schier's part in the affair.

The governor listened until his companion had finished, and then, with that characteristic twinkle in his eye said: "My dear sir, it is exceedingly gratifying to me to hear you take the position you have in the matter. It is like a balm to my conscience and settles a point that has worried me many a day. I was walking through the woods once with a boy friend of mine when we saw a rabbit run into a sink hole. We stood around the hole a while; then I told the boy to keep watch while I went to get some fire to smoke the rabbit out. When I returned the boy had the rabbit. I took it away from him, claiming that it belonged to me because I told him to catch it if it came out. This was over fifty years ago, and you are the first man that ever agreed with me that the rabbit was mine. I feel now that I was right in taking it, and my conscience is at rest."

Mr. Yerkes looked solemn for a few moments, then smiled a feeble smile and changed the subject.—Pittsburg Catholic.

New Officers.

The society of Coral Workers met Saturday, Jan. 18th, at the home of Mrs. E. C. Rosser. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. Geo. R. Gardner.
1st Vice Pres.—Caroline Garrison.
2nd Vice Pres.—Lillie Oberbeck.
3rd Vice Pres.—Julia Little.
Secretary—Addie Baker.
Treasurer—Stanley Clapp.

Mrs. Gardner gave a very interesting talk on her trip to the Pan American.

Unclaimed Letters.

Following is the list of unclaimed letters in the east side postoffice, for the week ending Jan. 22, 1902:

Coss, Miss Laura Wilson, P E

Green, Mrs. Mary

Persons calling for the above please say "advertised."

A. L. FONTAINE, Postmaster.

—What you don't neighbor? Helping Bill. What's Bill doing? Helping Mandy? What's Mandy doing? Helping mother. What's mother doing? Taking Rocky Mountain tea. Sensible family. Johnson & Hill Co.

—Smoke the Winneschek cigar. The best ten cent smoke on earth.

STRIKE SITUATION.

No Evidence That the Paper Makers Here will Quit.

So far as can be learned there will be no general strike in this locality among the paper makers, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

There has been an attempt to draw the paper makers of this section into the union and to some extent this has been accomplished, though it is understood that the employees at the mills south of this city have pretty generally expressed themselves as being satisfied with the way matters have been going and do not seem to feel justified in starting a misunderstanding between employer and man that may result disastrously for both.

Paper mill managers in this section do not seem to care to discuss the situation any further than saying that they do not anticipate any trouble, as the men seem to be pretty well satisfied with what concessions have been made them in the matter.

That Post Office Fight.

Wausau Pilot: There is a lively fight in progress at Grand Rapids over the post office. Some of the people want the postoffices at Grand Rapids and Centralia consolidated, with the post office on one side of the river and a sub-station on the other side, but neither side is willing to be contented with the sub-station.

One would think to read the outside papers that the people of Grand Rapids were in a state of warfare over the post office matter, while as a matter of fact, there is probably nothing that the people are wasting less time over. The most interested parties are those who are hoping to hold one of the offices during the next four years.

The matter of consolidating the two offices seems to be in the hands of a few, instead of conforming to the wishes of the multitude, but we will no doubt know what is best for us after the matter has been settled to the entire satisfaction of the political bosses.

Well, just so there is a man there to dish out the mail, one who does not take too much time in reading the postal cards and explaining why the letter that we expected did not arrive.

A Profitable Year.

Last Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. James James Canning the Ladies of the first ward Aid society of the Congregational church held their annual meeting for the election of officers. The members were all present with the exception of two who were detained home by sickness. Mrs. Clara Rabin Nelson, new of Merrill was a very welcome visitor. The ladies had a very enjoyable time. After business proceedings and election of officers were duly held, they were invited to the dining room, where they did ample justice to a very fine supper served. Consisting of chicken pie, salads, fruit, salted nuts, cake, coffee and ice cream provided for by the society. This society numbering from fifteen to twenty members can well be proud of the work they have accomplished in the last year. May the good work go on. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. James Canning, first, second and third vice presidents Mrs. O. T. Hougren, Mrs. H. and Mrs. A. P. Whiting, treasurer and secretary Mrs. W. J. Shea.

Ball a Success.

The ball given by the Elks at the opera house on Thursday evening was one of the most enjoyable dancing parties held in this city for some time. About seventy couples were present, and while enough to fill the floor, it was not crowded. The hall had been very prettily decorated with purple and white, the colors of the order, and with the addition of many electric lights, presented a handsome appearance. The supper was served by the members of St. Katherine's Guild and was one of the features of the occasion. The music, furnished by the New Monarch orchestra, was also good and added much to the general enjoyment of the evening.

Tapped the Till.

Some miscreant whose name is unknown broke into the ticket office at the Central depot on Thursday noon and carried away the sum of fifty cents in pennies. C. W. Hodson, the agent had left the depot to get his dinner and it was during his absence that the thieving was done. The outside door had been left open and whoever it was had entered the waiting room and taking one of the iron cuspidors had smashed in the window of the ticket office and prying open the till had abstracted all the money it contained, which was luckily only 50 cents. The agent was gone only a short time, but nothing could be found of the man who did the breaking.

Engaged Gen. Lee.

The Knights of Pythias of Wausau have an engagement with Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, for Saturday evening, February 22d, on which occasion he will deliver a lecture on "Peace and War in the United States and Cuba." Gen. Lee has been intimately connected with the history of the United States for the past generation and was stationed at Havana until matters became too warm for him over there and should be able to give an interesting talk.

—What would you think of your grocery man if he sold you said for sugar? What do you think of a drug-gist, who offers you a substitute for the Madison Medicine Co.'s Rocky Mountain tea. Johnson & Hill Co.

YOUR FAITH will be as strong as ours if you try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

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JNO. MCGLOIN.

aim of Labor Organizations.



The underlying philosophy of labor organizations is to give men and women time to think, time to act, time to cultivate a better feeling, time to extend their wants and necessities. We want to give men time whereby he

may cultivate a fraternal feeling with his fellows, that he may cause a demand for articles that contribute to his comfort and sustenance. In a word, to make the workers—the producers of the wealth of the world—great consumers.

To permanently improve the condition of the people, to improve their habits and customs must be our aim. There are two classes who indulge in debauchery and ruin—those who do not know what to do with their time because they have too much money, and those who have too much time because they have no work to do and cannot obtain any.

The man who works twelve hours a day finds life comfortless. He sleeps to work, lives to work and knows nothing else but work. He who works too many hours a day has no regard for his personal appearance. He meets and associates with nobody when he goes to work who is better conditioned than he is. He cares for nothing but work. On the other hand, the man who works a reasonable number of hours is the very opposite in his personal habits. He has some spare time, and what does he do with it? He goes into his parlor. If that parlor has no carpet, he feels that it should have one. As his children grow up about him they must learn a little music. He must have pictures and other things that contribute to his comfort. By degrees his habits and customs improve and, therefore, to that extent, he is a better citizen and he helps to make the more to strengthen the republic. This is a high aim. It is the true aim of labor in America and every country of the world.

For too many years, for too many centuries, have the working-people been looked upon as wealth-producing machines, to be used to the utmost extent, to be pushed, to be lashed, to be cast down, to be grinded by cast-iron tyranny so long as they produce wealth for the few. Too much thought has been devoted to what men and women can produce, and too little to giving them an opportunity to live.

We want to give the people time—time, the great factor of the world; time, which produces all wealth; time, which begins our era and ends our last breath; time, the center of all opportunity to reason, time, which liberates dishonesty, gives justice and allows fair dealing and common honesty to prevail.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.
President American Federation of Labor.

What Is an Educational Fad?

A school fad is a part or a line of school work with which one is not in full accord or sympathy, through ignorance of its purpose or on account of an honest difference of opinion. It is a school room innovation in the experimental stage. Fads vary in degree in the elements of time and locality. They are different things in different times at different places. They have their exits and their entrances. Time alone proves their value or their worthlessness, and that which is righteously dubbed a fad will fade as a fashion of the hour. Fads are of two kinds, ephemeral and eternal, and mortal man, be he editor or educator, cannot always classify. A fancy to-day may be a fad to-morrow, a fad the next day, and, in the hands of some unbalanced enthusiast, a fool thing thereafter.

We do not now consider geography a fad, but the courtiers of Isabella of Spain said that subject was a fad with one Christopher Columbus. A half century ago the Spencerian system of penmanship was hailed as a fad; it was opposed because it was said to destroy individuality and character in penmanship. To-day the vertical system is termed a fad and opposed for precisely the same reasons but the one had and the other has a mission to perform; each was a distinct step in advance, each received or will receive modification, but each systematized the work and called attention anew to a most important subject. Music is sometimes and in some places termed a fad. But the fifteen minutes daily of instruction in vocal music in the school room has a distinct temporary and permanent value; we may say it is a temporal and spiritual value. To condemn sooner the two or three hours' daily instrumental practice in the home.

In many central States the consolidation of small rural schools and the transportation of pupils by public conveyance may be considered a fad, and is sometimes termed a fad, but it is a fad that will grow in favor as its advantages are better understood by the public. Whatever tends to improve the rural schools and to keep the boys on the farm should receive universal approbation; be it fad, fact or fancy. In Nebraska at present the elements of agriculture, including a fair knowledge of the habits and structure of the common plants, birds, insects and quadrupeds, is a fad, perhaps, but that great agricultural State will instruct its youth thoroughly in the causes and dependencies of its commonwealth.

Drawing and elementary science are not fads, and they have a distinct economic value in industrial centers. Manual training in its various phases, domestic science, etc., may or may not be fads, according to local conditions. Extending the department store plan of the great universities and colleges down through the high schools into the grammar grades is, I fear, a dangerous fad.

We lack the time and the public lacks the patience to wait for results in uncertain experimentation in the grammar grades. Less than one hour in eight is passed by the child in the school room when he attends regularly throughout the school year. The average attendance would not equal one hour in twelve. Perhaps there are fads in the home, on the street, in society, that influence the child for good or for ill. Society may train our youth for social functions, pink teas, and midnight revels, while the school is endeavoring to train for better citizen-



ship. Our schools for delinquents and defectives are now striving to give each individual therein that equipment which will enable him to live an independent life in the world, and the public schools should do no less; they should do more; that which they do in the direction of developing and strengthening an earnest desire for better living, for honest labor, for better citizenship, for independence, for self-reliance, is not faddism.

WILLIAM K. FOWLER,
State Superintendent of Instruction, Nebraska.

The Selfishness of Churches.

It is admitted that each individual has a conception of the religion of Christ differing from that of all others; but the fundamental principles, love for all mankind, and its concomitants of charity toward the needy and wayward, and help for the weak and dependent, seem to be the generally accepted idea of the teachings of Christ. As to the practice of these teachings, for which it may be supposed that church organization was instituted, a few inquiries may not be amiss.

Is there either love or charity in an organization which endeavors to have its members consider the organization as the principal feature, and is not this the universal practice of all denominations of the Christian religion? Are not the questions raised in the business and other meetings questions in which the denomination is the central figure?

Is there a light in the life or teachings of Christ which lead to this condition? Did he say, "You Presbyterians must advance Presbyterianism," or "You Baptists must add to your roll of membership?" or "You Episcopalians must add to your wealth?" or "You Catholics shall hold yourselves aloof from all others?"

How much time and direction was given by Christ to organizing and how much by the modern church organization as compared to the work of love in healing the sick, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked and helping the weak?

Is it of Christ's teaching that the entire effort of the congregation shall be put into the erection of a temple of worship, in which it is themselves who are the beneficiaries of almost all the effort?

Is the rivalry between the different denominations to have the most splendid building, the finest and most costly furnishings, the best music, and the most brilliant orator for the pulpit of the teaching of Christ?

Is it religion or is it selfishness which prompts the congregation to spend thousands of dollars for building and furnishing costly edifices and let the widow starve in the adjoining block?

Is it a tribute to Christ that one denomination has the highest salaried minister in the world, and yet it is in that fact, and not in the amount of Christian fellowship exhibited, in which that congregation prides itself, and for which their strongest efforts have been given?

Does the educated mind become so that it cannot comprehend what is made plain to the most unlearned, but must have the simple truths enlarged upon, elaborated, and presented in the language of the most profound scholars?

Evidently there is a lack of congeniality between the plain and simple teachings of Christ and the modern churches, for the conditions, as above interrogated, are certainly the most noticeable of the features of the churches, which are, in effect, if not in intent, but societies of man's own instituting.

FRANK PLANERT.

Matrimony has been described in two acts as follows:
Act I.—Pays her addresses.
Act II.—Pays for her dresses.

But surely there ought to be an engagement act, and the question is how long that should be. It should be long enough to enable the couple to study and understand each other's characters, but not so long that they grow away from each other in tastes and feelings. Better to take the bull at the horn, so to speak, and marry in the ardor of first love. Some people who have been acquainted from childhood become engaged, and are so long in that condition that they get a settled down, not to say prosaic, look. They might as well be married and, indeed, far better. At first, engaged people are mildly interesting to their friends, but a little of them goes far. We weary of hearing of the perfection of the loved one, and of romantic plans for the future married life. Amelia's eyes and hair may be beautiful, but the sisters of her sweetheart prefer to talk and hear talk about their own eyes and hair.

engaged girl saying, "I wonder if I ought to tell him all?" Probably this "all" did not refer to anything more criminal than some mild flirtations, but it is well, as a rule, to make a clean breast of it so that there may be no revelations after marriage. During the engagement period the couple should point out to each other alterations that should be made in conduct and character as plainly as they do in reference to the house they are taking. This is better than establishing a mutual admiration society with a membership of two and might save criticism and nagging afterwards.

The best use to which a couple can put the engagement time is to settle, for the sake of each other, their habits in a right direction. A good test of love is to ask how much is he or she willing to give up for the sake of the supposed loved one. I know young men who have given up almost all small luxuries in order to be able sooner to afford that greatest luxury in life—a good wife. A suggestion was recently made that there was room for a new society which should teach husband and wife their duty to each other.

The first article of the constitution should be that any person applying for membership should solemnly covenant and agree that throughout married life he or she would carefully observe and practice all courtesy, thoughtfulness and unselfishness that belong to what is known as the engagement period.

This would be an excellent rule, for the engagement period should prepare for marriage, and the conduct of people towards each other in the former should not greatly differ from what it is in the latter. Why should love-making end with courtship, and of what use are conquests if they are not guarded?

REV. E. J. HARDY,
Author of "How to Be Happy Though Married."

False Economy Is a Destroyer.

What should you think of an engineer who would try to economize on lubricating oil, at the expense of his machinery or engine? We should say that he is very foolish, but many of us do much more foolish things for, while we do not economize on that which would injure inanimate machinery, we economize in cheerfulness, in recreation, in play, in healthful amusements, which would lubricate life's mechanism and make it last longer.

How many of us allow the delicate machinery of our bodies, so wonderfully made, to run without lubrication until it is so worn, rasped and ground away by friction that the whole being jars and shakes, as it were, when it should run noiselessly and unconsciously?

We economize in our friendships by neglecting them; we economize in our social life until we are obliged to pause in our lifework, because the axles, so to speak, have become dry, and we have to stop life's train every little while because of the hot-boxes, whereas, if we would only lubricate our bearings by taking a few minutes here and there to see the ludicrous side of life, or have a little chat with a friend, we might avoid much physical misery and many things detrimental to health.

How unfortunate it is that the poor, the people who should pay the least for things, pay the highest prices for nearly everything—prices which even people in better circumstances cannot afford. They buy shoes which come to pieces almost the first time they put them on, and purchase clothing which rips, and has to be constantly sewed and reserved, and which never looks neat. They buy their coal by the bucketful, even when they could better afford to buy it by the ton, thus paying two or three times what it is worth. They buy cheap groceries, which is the worst kind of economy; adulterated spices, because they are cheaper; poor soaps, poor everything—and this is the worst kind of economy.

The poor would be shocked if they were told that they are more extravagant than the people who are well-to-do. It is not always because they cannot afford to buy in quantities, but they do not think. These people rarely calculate or use paper and pencil to figure out the cost. If poor people would learn how to use their brains, and learn to figure more how to buy, with even their small means, to the best possible advantage, and how to use the best economy—not for the day merely, but in the long run—they would greatly improve their condition.—Orison Swett Marden in Success.

Movement for Good Roads.

The movement for good roads will be one of the greatest of this century. Good common roads are bound to come. They carry 90 per cent of the commerce that comes from the farm before it can reach a railroad train or boat. It is this item that assures us good roads in the near future and accounts for our need of them. Their construction will mean not alone a benefit to the farmer, but to commerce in general.

In our own country State aid is going to be placed forcibly before the people. The National Good Roads Association will lead in this, and undertake to educate the people of the cities that they will willingly assist in the construction of roads in the agricultural communities. The roads belong to everybody, and everybody should be interested in them. New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and other States have already adopted wise legislation for their improvement, and I believe that within a very short time other States will follow the examples set by these leaders.

W. H. MOORE,
President National Good Roads Association.

Obviously Not.

"That baker keeps presenting his bill," said the debtor, "as if he needed the dough."
"Perhaps," said the bighly humorous friend, "if he doesn't get the dough he can't knead any more."—Baltimore American.

The Count Came First.

"Miss Bondy has married some blooming titled foreigner."
"Count?"
"I think he did."—Smart Set.

STRANGE SERPENT SLAIN IN EVERGLADES.



"DRAGON OF THE EVERGLADES," FROM A SKETCH BY AN INDIAN.

AN enormous reptile, more like the mythical dragon than a land serpent, has been killed by a hunter in the lower Everglades. For 100 years it has not only been a tradition among the Seminole Indians, who live in the Florida everglades, that an immense serpent made its home in that region, and they affirm that two Indians had been carried off by the monster.

Recently Buster Ferrel, one of the boldest and most noted hunters at Okecho-bee, who for twenty years has made the border of the lake and the everglades his home, on one of his periodical expeditions into one of these lonesome wilds noted what he supposed to be the pathway of an immense alligator. For several days he visited the locality for the purpose of killing the saurian, but was unsuccessful in finding him.

Finally he decided to take a stand in a large cypress tree and await the coming of the alligator, taking provisions to last him several days. For two days he stood on watch, with his rifle ready, but without the desired success. He was becoming discouraged, but determined to give one more day to the effort. On the third day, before he had been on his perch an hour, he was almost paralyzed by what looked to him like an immense serpent gliding along the supposed alligator track. He estimated it to be anywhere from twenty to thirty feet long and fully ten to twelve inches in diameter where the head joined the body and as large around as a barrel ten feet farther back. The snake stopped within easy reach of his gun and raised its head to take a precautionary view of its surroundings. As it did Ferrel opened fire on it, shooting at its head. Taken by surprise, the serpent dashed into the marsh at railroad speed, while Ferrel kept up fire on it until he had emptied the magazine of his rifle, but failed to stop it.

About four days afterward he ventured back into the neighborhood to see how things were, and about a mile from where he first saw the snake he saw a large flock of buzzards and went to see what they were after, and there he found the creature dead and its body so badly torn by the buzzards that it was impossible to save the skin. He however, secured its head and has it now in his home on the Kissimmee river. It is truly a frightful looking object, fully ten inches from jaw to jaw, with ugly, razorlike teeth.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS EXCEL.

Chicago Professor Gives Particulars of Deficiency in European Schools. The American schoolboy is two inches taller than the average European schoolboy of a like age, writes Prof. Watt, of Chicago. I am positive of this declaration after a tour of inspection of the various schools of Europe, and I place the usefulness of the instruction imparted, from an educational and a hygienic point of view, as follows: First, the United States; second, England; third, Germany, closely followed by France and Russia.

There is a great difference in the school systems, but in two ways is this more noticeable, viz., inspection of school work and its results. The system of inspection abroad has been developed to such an extent that it is more of a science than an ordinary routine, as in this country. The inspector spends at least a day a month in each room, making copious notes of both teachers' and pupils' work, criticising in open class the deficient studies and commending those that are satisfactory.

I am willing to concede that it is possible to be more definite abroad than at home, owing to more specific aims in

main in school, because we are an educated people, while in Europe no common boys attend the secondary schools. Only those who are in training for professional careers and who are supposed to be specially well endowed mentally enter those schools at all. Again, the matter of fitting a pupil so that he is able to step into an office as soon as he is out of the high school is not considered abroad as it is here. Little or no attention is devoted to what we call commercial training, such as shorthand, typewriting and commercial law. This instruction is only obtained by a European student in a college course.

The same openness of mind so noticeable in the American youth is totally lacking in the foreign student, and he is held to the facts in his books until he has no breadth of range. He spends much less time in the open air and takes less exhilarating exercise than our boys. Add to this the scientific ventilation of our classrooms, the dash of our methods, shorter hours of instruction, more cheerful methods, periods of relaxation more frequent, and it is no wonder our boys grow two inches taller than the foreign boys when taken age for age.



AMERICA. ENGLAND. GERMANY. FRANCE.

the minds of both the educators and text-book writers. Text-books are rarely changed abroad, and a student is taught rather to grasp and retain detailed information than look for it in himself. Blinders, as it were, are placed on his eyes, so that he is unable to look sideways. Certainly these schools are more advanced in theory than ours, but we surely excel them from a practical side. We aim to impart a theoretical and practical education combined, and more nearly to procure the acme of usefulness in after years. Then, too, the natural tendency of the American youth to apply knowledge as soon as acquired is a superiority that greatly aids the teacher to attain results. Probably, and most likely, the lack of the foreign student of this essential is on account of the system of supervision and restriction that obtain abroad. It is almost a crime for a junior clerk to suggest an improvement to the manager of a corporation and likewise it is considered very bad for a student to advance any ideas in class.

Any one of the foreign schools is better equipped, more expensive to maintain and better fitted to exert an influence in the student body than ours, but the medieval practice of restrictions places them beyond the pale of our work. Omitting the English schools, any one of the others has a distinct advantage over our schools from the fact that reading and spelling are mastered in three years, because words are spelled as spoken. Many of our pupils are unable to read English after ten years' steady application. Arithmetic is much easier abroad, because the tables are founded on the decimal system, like our money, and require very little memorizing. It is conceded that a boy coming out of the preparatory school on the continent is about two years ahead of our boy of the same age who is graduating from our high school. While this is true, our boy has done at least three years more work in mastering the reading, spelling and grammar of our difficult language with its barbarous spelling and numerous irregularities of grammar.

Then, too, our high schools take in all classes of boys who can afford to re-

The American does not work a colt before he has grown, and it is on this idea that our educators refrain from putting our students to the severest mental test. We do not ask how much can possibly be accomplished by a child, but how much is best for him.

The fullest answer to the whole question is to compare the ages of the average college graduate. In this country it averages about 22 years, while abroad it is about 28 years, and from that we see that our pupils progress slowly in an educational line at first, but after the faculties are thoroughly developed a very rapid advance is made, and we aim as nearly as possible to develop the mental and physical natures of the student at the same time. The success of this plan, I think, is evident from the number of young men at the head of the many large industrial establishments successfully competing with the product of the world in every line.

A Question of Need.

"What have you done with all the money I gave you for campaign purposes?" asked Senator Sorghum.

"I have put it where it was needed," answered the agent.

"That's what I thought," was the disconsolate answer. "Before I can rely on getting it all placed I suppose I've got to wait until you get more than you need."—Washington Star.

She Wouldn't.

"Be mine," he cried.
But she wouldn't, for she was an heiress and knew that he looked upon her as a gold "mine."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Every time a girl fails to get a letter from her steady she looks upon the mail carrier with suspicion, and, rather than think the steady has grown cold, she concludes the mail carrier has stolen the letter.

If you do not receive a bottle of elder berry wine occasionally as a present, you have no friends who are really old-fashioned.

Too many people do what they should do and then expect credit for it.



JOKER.

"Be sure you're right in it," remarked the Quasi Philosopher, "then go ahead." She—I suppose you will commit suicide if I refuse you? He—That has been my custom.

"Pa, what is a pre-glacial man?" "Why, man before he had to pay ice bills, of course."

"Miss White, I believe?" "No, I am Miss Green." "Oh, pardon me! I'm color blind, I know."

Church—What is the principal musical instrument in China—the lyre? Gotham—No; I believe it is the loor.

"Let me but own the earth," said the financier, with characteristic bravado, "and I care not who writes the people's songs!"

Teacher—What is a synonym? Bright Boy—It's a word you use in place of another one when you don't know how to spell the other one.

Grandpa's birthday: "Many happy returns of the day, grandpa, and mamma says if you give us each fifty cents we mustn't lose it."—Harlem Life.

"Mother is always telling me not to bolt my food," said a small boy, "and now she has gone and bolted the cupboard that has got all the victuals."

The Artist—And, then, have you given sufficient attention to the technique? Prospective Customer—Well—er—perhaps not. I was thinking of the price!

Ocular Demonstration: "Mrs. Decollete, over there, puts every cent her husband makes on her back." "He's making very little, then."—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Botts—I think, my dear, I have at last found the key to success. Mrs. Botts—Well, just as like as not you'll not be able to find the keyhole.—Yonkers Statesman.

Proud of the Boy: Doctor—"Pears to me laik de boy dun got acute indigestion. Aunt Lucy (smiling through her tears)—Dat's it, doctor! Dat boy, sick or well, dun ob'yring eate.—Judge.

Prostrated: First Fly—Come quick, mother! Sister has been drinking some of that poison they tried to fool us with. Second Fly—Oh! Where is she? First Fly—She's in the ceiling in a dead faint.—Life.

The Important Question: Mrs. Dashleigh—Do you believe it is possible, as Mrs. Roosevelt says, for a woman to dress on three hundred dollars a year? Mrs. Kaffipie—It may be possible, but what's the use.—Exchange.

Drain on the Empire: "If the war continues," groaned the British peer, "we shall run out of metal." "For making guns for the men?" asked the friend. "No; for making medals for the officers."—Chicago News.

Dr. A.—Why do you always make such particular inquiries as to what your patients eat? Does that assist you in your diagnosis? Dr. B.—Not much; but it enables me to ascertain their social position and arrange my fees accordingly.—Tit-Bits.

The lesson had been about the prodigal son, and the entire Sunday school had been properly impressed. The superintendent asked: "Now, my little friends, who stood by, objecting to this proposed banquet to the prodigal?" And a voice in a far corner answered, "The calf."

Pure Accident: Flanagan—Hivins! man, phwat's the matter wid yer face? Flanagan—Faith, 'twas an accident. Th' old woman throwed a plate at me. Flanagan—An d'y'e call that an accident? Flanagan—Av course! Didn't she hit phat she aimed at?—Philadelphia Press.

"Father," he said, "do you think I would be justified in getting married on an income of \$15 per week?" Papa—Why, you young profligate, you never earned a penny in your life. Son—No, but I can marry that handsome typewriter girl that works for you.—Baltimore World.

His Mission: "It is your aim, of course," said his intimate friend, "to make people think." "No," replied the popular lecturer, in a burst of confidence, "my business is to make people think they think—or, rather, to make them think I think they think."—Chicago Tribune.

"No," said the stubborn citizen, "I never confess that I am in the wrong." "Why not?" "There is no use of it. If a man makes a mistake in this life there are thousands of people ready to take hold and advertise it, without his lifting his voice to swell the clamor."—Washington Star.

"You know, John, you promised me a seal-skin wrap, and—" "And you promised to keep my stockings darned and you haven't done it." "Well, you don't mean to say you'll break your promise on that account?" "Well, it's just like this: 'You don't give a darn and I don't give a wrap.'"

City Magistrate—Of course I don't wish to stand in the way of my daughter's happiness, but I know so little of you, Mr. Hawkins. What is your vocation? Mr. Hawkins (nervously)—Oh, I write—er—poetry, novels—er—plays, and that sort of thing. City Magistrate—Indeed! Most interesting. And how do you live?—Punch.

It Got There Just the Same: Mabel—Such a joke on Mr. Gayboy. We were out on the balcony between the dances, and he got the sleeve of his dresscoat all over red paint from one of the posts that were just painted. Maud—And did you go near the post? Mabel—No. Why? Maud—Because you have red paint all over the back of your waist.—Harlem Life.

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Jan. 25, 1902.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

By C. Edmunds LaVigne.

Written for the Grand Rapids Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Ordinarily a new cabinet member is sworn into office with very little display. Frequently the action has only three persons to it, the incumbent, the president and the supreme court justice administering the oath. The induction of Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin as postmaster general was, therefore, an event of the past week more than ordinarily notable in many ways, because it was attended by more official notice and ceremony than has been given a similar event at the White House in many years. Several distinguished men were present on this occasion, including the retiring postmaster general, members of the cabinet, all the senators and representatives from Wisconsin. Senators Hanna and Scott, and Governor Durbin of Indiana. Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Payne were also witnesses, this being a decided departure from the usual custom. To the casual observer this affair serves as unmistakable proof of the warm friendship existing between President Roosevelt and Mr. Payne, strengthening the belief that the latter will be in close touch with, and a right hand advisor of the administration from now on. With Mr. Payne in such a seat of influence and Mr. Spooner as the tried and recognized leader of his party in the senate, surely the good old badger state ranks as "some big pumpkins" in national doings. In this connection a few paragraphs of interest are submitted from the Washington Times (democratic), which is intended to show that the Roosevelt administration is back of the movement in behalf of the government control of the telegraph.

"The government ownership of telegraph lines will be pushed by the administration in congress. No effort will be spared to secure the necessary legislation. The administration bill for the acquisition of this property is now being prepared by a subcommittee of the senate postoffice committee and will be introduced at an early date. It will have the support of all the influential republican senators. The adherence of the democrats has already been promised. In addition the democratic party has in one campaign advocated government ownership of telegraphs and railroads.

"Government ownership of telegraph lines is to be the instrumentality by which Theodore Roosevelt will obtain the republican nomination in 1904. The plan to purchase the telegraph lines was originated by Mr. Roosevelt's closest personal and political consultant, Mr. Payne. He called for consultation several men prominent in the political and business world. A definite plan of action was determined. The bill will be offered by congress and made popular with the people on the following basis:

"An immediate reduction in telegraph tolls of from 10 to 20 per cent will be promised the public. Bonds used to pay for the lines will be accepted as security for the circulation of national banks, and in this way the influence of every national bank in the United States will be obtained for the proposition. Henry C. Payne, an expert organizer, was made postmaster general with the view to carrying out this plan. It is proposed to pay for the telegraph lines in thirty-year 2 per cent bonds. These would be worth about 106 in the market, and prove extremely satisfactory as a basis for circulation.

"Democrats are placed in an embarrassing position in the determination republicans have arrived at to push government ownership of telegraphs. They recently made it one of their leading tenets and cannot now oppose it without self-stultification.

Numerous minor matters of routine business were disposed of in congress during the past week, such as the passage of pension bills, appropriating money for public buildings, deficiency appropriations, etc. The commission to investigate the virtues of the Panama canal route, offered for sale to the government at a purchase price of \$40,000,000, reported to the senate in favor of the proposal. This does not settle the question, but leaves Uncle Sam with an orphan child pulling at each leg, Nicaragua the seeming favorite in the House. Panama a favored child in the Senate. He cannot adopt both and sentiment is gaining ground that perhaps no conclusion will be reached at this session. The two branches of government may occur eventually in leaving the question of route to the president. The American people want a canal joining the oceans and they are anxious that work should begin upon it. Opinion differs even among competent engineers as to the time it will take to build the big ditch, but no estimates go lower than ten years for completion, while some say twenty years. Democratic members of the house of representatives will hold a caucus Friday night to consider party policy and shape a program for future concerted action. The question uppermost in importance before the caucus will be whether democrats are still bound to the Kansas city platform as their latest national expression, whether that platform can be repealed in a sense without a national convention similar to the one which created it, or whether the party representatives here assembled can choose a middle course more in harmony with the recreated organization. A delegation of beet sugar men from Michigan and a squad of Louisiana sugar producers have been before the president and congressional committees, pleading that disaster would result to their industry in case Cuban sugar is admitted to this country at a low rate of duty, as proposed. Michigan now has seventeen busy sugar beet factories within its borders, representing invested capital of \$10,

500,000. In the beet fields 33,707 persons found employment during the growing season, besides 2,678 factory hands during the manufacturing season.

"The constant tendency of migration into the United States from country to city is again demonstrated by the latest bulletin on the subject issued by the census bureau. It states that the large cities, taken collectively, are growing nearly twice as fast as the rest of the country. The per cent of the population of the northern states living in large cities is nearly three times as great as the corresponding per cent in the south. But the south balances up this difference by a much more rapid growth in its small cities and towns, especially by its high rate of increase in its rural population. So that the total rate of increase is about equal in per cent both north and south. It is hard to reconcile the above conclusion with the general statement that the population living in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants increased by 41 per cent between 1890 and 1900, and the rest of the country increased only 14.9 per cent during the same period.

Now we can all go to the St. Louis exposition because we will have one year longer in which to save nickels for the great show. The Louisiana purchase anniversary, scheduled to have been celebrated in 1903, will not take place until 1904. The work of preparation cannot be completed in time for the opening date first proposed, and the chief difficulty in the way is an inability of securing desirable foreign exhibits for the exposition owing to the interference of a big Japanese exposition to be held next year. Postponement of the fair was the result of a conference held here Friday between the president and leaders of the St. Louis movement. In Grand Rapids, during November last, your correspondent listened frequently to good natured though earnest discussions in the lobby of Hotel Lyon. The subject matter was of the naval feud and the two talkers were enthusiastically opposite on each point of opinion. I append a little story as a reference contribution for the next public debate of my mutual friends, Messrs. George Sampson McMillan and Edward Schley Huban, knowing that they must still be interested in all literature bearing on the controversy. This one is just about the limit:

"It makes me just furious."

"This declaration of anger coming from a strikingly beautiful girl in a red velvet hat on a street car the other afternoon attracted the attention of others than the companion to whom the exclamation was directed.

"What's the matter?" asked the companion.

"Why, it's the way some of these navy people treat Admiral Schley. Now, what do you think I saw this afternoon? I went to the home of a navy man, an officer who has been conspicuously before the public for the last fifteen years, and who commanded one of the big battle ships at Santiago. His daughters have a pet dog. This afternoon they called the animal into the parlor and asked the company if they would not like to see a very clever trick. Everybody wanted to, of course, for, next to admiring babies, one must admire the dogs of one's hostesses.

"Now, Toodles," said one of the daughters, "here is a great, big, nice piece of candy Admiral Schley has sent you. And here is a tiny little piece Admiral Sampson has sent you. I will put them here on the chair, and you take the one you would rather have." Then the dog did the trick that made the hearts of his owners beat with pride. He went to the chair and ate the small piece with great delight, and then turned away, leaving the large piece that Admiral Schley was supposed to have sent untouched. Every one said the trick was the smartest thing they had ever seen. Then one of the daughters picked up the large piece of candy, called "Toodies," and told him there had been a mistake; that Admiral Sampson had also sent the large piece of candy. Whereupon the ugly little canine devoured the large piece, too.

"Now, tell me," concluded the girl in the red hat, "tell me, honestly and truthfully, wouldn't that jar you?"

A Just and Honest Judge.

Milwaukee Free Press: Judge Charles M. Webb of the Seventh Wisconsin circuit will complete his eighteenth year of continuous service as judge next Jan. 1 and he is going to be re-elected without opposition. His circuit includes the counties of Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Waushara and Adams. Twenty-four years is a long time for a man to serve a community as circuit judge, but at the end of another term, and when Judge Webb shall have so many years of honorable service to his great credit, he will by no means be an old man. He will, in fact, be quite in his prime.

Judge Webb is one of the best men that ever lived in the state. He is one of the dependable sort of men, who never sneaks and never hides. Had he gone into politics instead of upon the bench he would have been very much of a figure in the affairs of the state. The title of "Judge" however, fits Webb better than that of representative or senator would. He would fit either title, but he fits the one he has worn all these years better. There is no more honorable position in the gift of the state than that of judge. We are glad he is going to be re-elected where he is; and wish him long life, and a happy one.

Finds way to live long.

The startling announcement of a discovery that will surely lengthen life is made by editor O. H. Downey of Chubbuck, Ind. "I wish to state," he writes, "that Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption is the most infallible remedy that I have ever known for coughs, colds and grip. It is invaluable to people with weak lungs. Having this wonderful medicine no one need dread pneumonia or consumption. Its relief is instant and cure certain." John E. Daly guarantee every 50c and \$1 bottle and give trial bottles free.

McKinley Day.

MADISON, WIS., Jan. 18.—Gov. La Follette today issued the following proclamation to the people of Wisconsin:

"The McKinley National Memorial association, organized for the purpose of raising necessary funds and erecting a suitable monument at the grave of William McKinley, through its proper officers, has requested the governors of the several states of the union to co-operate in this becoming work of affectionate remembrance.

"Through duly authorized committees in this state many citizens already have availed themselves of opportunities for individual contributions to this memorial fund. Believing that the great majority of our people are in hearty sympathy with this undertaking and will welcome an occasion for more concerted action and in harmony with the plan presented by the National Memorial association, I take the liberty of suggesting that Wednesday, Jan. 29, the anniversary of the birth of William McKinley, be observed in the schools of Wisconsin as 'McKinley Day' with special appropriate exercises.

Also that the Sunday preceding Jan. 29, special memorial services be held in the churches throughout the state. I further recommend to the people of this state that they avail themselves of the opportunity for voluntary offering to the memorial fund which those present shall be pleased to make. All monies thus collected may be forwarded to the Hon. William R. Day, president of the McKinley National Memorial association, Canton, O., and W. A. Nowell, chairman of the committee for Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.

ROBERT LA FOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 17, 1902.

Attest: William H. Froelich,
Secretary of State.

Some Opinions.

The country press does not seem to take kindly to the censure of General Miles by President Roosevelt and the editors thereof express their disapproval in no gentle words. While we have no particular feeling one way or another in the matter, we must say that the president was certainly indiscreet in picking out Gen. Miles for his criticisms. The general may have overstepped the bounds of military etiquette when he so far forgot himself as to express an opinion on the matter of the Schley inquiry matter, but it will be hard to make the American public believe it.

General Miles is a man who is pretty generally loved and respected by all who have been thrown in contact with him and also by the men who have served under him in the army of the United States. He is a man entirely outside of the mutual admiration society that has its headquarters at West Point and extends pretty generally among the commissioned officers of the army who acquired their commissions through that institution, and it seems that for not being in with this outfit it has ever been his fate to be the subject of their criticisms.

Miles was the only man of any prominence who had the nerve to come out flatfooted after the Spanish-American war and say that the beef furnished the soldiers was not fit to eat, and for this he was severely criticized by his superiors, threatened with a court martial and the loss of his position. The soldiers remember these things and there is no doubt but what they will show it if the chance ever comes for them to do so. Following are some of the criticisms by our contemporaries:

The sober second thought of the American people will hardly approve the conduct of President Roosevelt toward Gen. Miles. The latter was technically in the wrong, but only technically. He had said nothing to warrant tearing a passion to tatters. And nothing that he could have said would justify the president of the United States in making a public spectacle of himself by flying into a frothy passion and losing his presence of mind before an assemblage of prominent men.—Wausau Pilot.

Door County Democrat: President Roosevelt rattles like a marble in a dish pan. The place is too big for him. He is now enjoying his first and only chance at the presidential grab bag. The very idea of Roosevelt pretending to censure Gen. Miles, a man head and ears above him in everything except authority and conceit. Gen. Miles dared to mention incidentally that concerning the Schley-Sampson matter, which the whole people of the United States believes to be true, and Roosevelt reprimands him in public. He will have no more of this criticism of superior officers. Bah. Didn't Roosevelt hurl criticism at President McKinley and the secretary of war when he was in Cuba? Was there ever before, or since, such virulent criticism from an inferior officer? No, never. Roosevelt is so completely taken up with the idea that the world revolves around his strenuous life, that he forgets his own shortcomings, and looks through magnifying glasses at those of other people.

Grand Excursion South.

Of the Wisconsin Retail Lumber Dealers' association. The route chosen takes in Shawano, the Rockland, and Cotton cemeteries, Chippewa and the battlefields of Leavenworth and Missionary Ridge, Jacksonville and St. Augustine, returning from St. Augustine via Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore.

The excursion will leave Milwaukee, Wis., February 3, 1902, at 7 p. m., via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway and return February 11th. The train will be made up of Pullman sleeping cars for the exclusive use of the excursionists during the trip.

Very low rates have been secured which covers sleeping accommodations all the way so that excursionists need not stop at hotels unless they choose.

For the meeting of the Wisconsin Retail Lumber Dealers' association in Milwaukee, February 4, excursion tickets will be sold at reduced rates. A return portion of which will be extended for those who make the trip south. For further details apply to any ticket agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway or address E. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Society and Club Notices.

The Historical and Literary society will meet on Monday evening with Mrs. Nellie Quinn.

Mesdames B. M. Vaughn and Geo. P. Humberich will entertain the Woman's club at the home of Mrs. Humberich on Monday evening.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church of east side will meet next Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Wales.

The Entre Nous club will meet on Wednesday evening next with Miss McMillan.

The M. W. K. club will meet next Wednesday afternoon with Miss Nellie Bell.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church, west side, will meet on Wednesday evening with Mrs. T. J. Cooper.

The Ladies' Aid society of the First Congregational church of the west side will meet Wednesday with Mrs. C. Kruger.

The Ladies' Aid society of the First Congregational church of the east side will meet on Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Alfred Canning.

The Wisconsin Central

Railway maintains a daily train service between Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowish, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland and Duluth, reaching Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Marshfield, Hurley, Ironwood and Bessemer as well as the principal points of Wisconsin en route. Connections with roads running south, east, west and north are made at terminal points. Pullman sleepers are attached to all night trains and meals are served a la carte. Any agent of the Wisconsin Central Ry. will be pleased to give you further information, furnish tickets and reserve sleeping car accommodations.

JAS. C. POND,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Reason Why.

Some newspaper subscribers often wonder why a publisher keeps on sending the paper when the subscription has expired. An exchange says the reason is this: When a subscription is paid to a certain time, and the time expires, and the paper is stopped, it looks as if the editor doubted the integrity of the subscriber and in nine cases out of ten the subscriber will give the editor a calling down for insinuating that his credit is not good. Rather than cast any reflections against a neighbor's honesty to pay a small debt it has become customary for country newspapers to continue sending the paper after the time expires. The city weeklies and dailies do not generally follow this rule, as their subscribers are at a distance, and besides, they are not acquainted with them and do not know their financial standing. One should deem it an honor to know that his credit is not doubted when the publisher continues to send the paper. Should the subscriber desire to have his paper discontinued he should inform the publisher and remit to date, if any amount is owing.

Tour of all Mexico.

Leaving Chicago, Tuesday, January 28, 1902. Extended itinerary of thirty days includes the famous ruins of Mitla, Cuernavaca, Jalapa, Teocelo, Orizaba, Oaxaca, the Grand Canon de las Cañes, Toluca, seven days in the city of Mexico and three circle tours in the tropics. Special pullman trains for the entire tour, sleeping and dining cars, drawing rooms, comfortable library observation, parlor and music room and the celebrated open top car. Chilled. Leisurely schedules with long stops. All disengaged features of the personality of the tour. Stream eliminated; no processions on foot or in carriages; no moving about in a body. Best rooms at the best hotels, with private dining room. Tour under escort of the American Tourist Association, with the general manager, Mr. Reay Campbell, in charge the train and tour, 1225 Marquette building, Chicago. Tickets include all expenses except where. Illustrated literature on Mexico, all information, reservations and bookings at the offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

C. M. & St. P. R.

TRAINS NORTH.
No. 3 Pass. daily except Sunday..... 7:20 A. M.
No. 2, daily except Sunday..... 5:45 P. M.
No. 25, Sunday only, from Chicago to St. Paul.
No. 63, daily except Sunday, 11:30 A. M.

TRAINS SOUTH.
No. 2, Passenger, daily..... 8:22 P. M.
No. 6, daily except Sunday..... 12:02 P. M.
No. 12, daily except Sunday..... 12:02 P. M.
No. 12, daily except Sunday..... 12:02 P. M.
No. 12, daily except Sunday..... 12:02 P. M.

G. B. & W. R. Co.

No. 1 Passenger, going West leave 11:30 A. M.
No. 2, " " arrive 9:30 P. M.
No. 3, Freight " leave 4:50 A. M.
No. 4, " " arrive 7:30 P. M.
No. 5, Passenger, going East leave 6:50 A. M.
No. 6, " " arrive 9:30 P. M.
No. 7, Freight " leave 5:00 A. M.
No. 8, " " arrive 6:15 P. M.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.

South Bound, North Bound
A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.
Marshfield..... 7:30 2:30 10:45 6:05
Ashland..... 7:55 2:55 10:20 5:55
Vesper..... 8:20 3:20 10:00 5:30
Grand Rapids..... 8:40 3:40 9:45 5:05
Port Edwards..... 8:55 3:55 9:30 4:55
Neokoa..... 9:10 4:10 9:15 4:45

A. M. P. M.
Minneapolis..... 7:25 2:25 10:35 5:45
St. Paul..... 7:50 2:50 10:00 5:20
Eau Claire..... 8:10 3:10 9:45 5:00
Chippewa Falls..... 8:30 3:30 9:25 4:45
Marshfield..... 8:55 3:55 9:00 4:20
Grand Rapids..... 9:10 4:10 8:45 4:05
Ashland..... 9:25 4:25 8:30 3:50
Duluth..... 9:40 4:40 8:15 3:35

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. For rates and other information apply at the ticket office.

NORTHWESTERN LINE.

South Bound, North Bound
A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.
Chicago..... 7:15 2:15 10:30 5:30
Milwaukee..... 7:45 2:45 10:00 5:00
Fond du Lac..... 8:15 3:15 9:30 4:30

A. M. P. M.
Red Granite Jet..... 7:15 2:15 10:30 5:30
Spring Lake..... 7:45 2:45 10:00 5:00
Red Granite Jet..... 8:15 3:15 9:30 4:30

A. M. P. M.
Red Granite Jet..... 6:30 1:30 9:30 4:30
Wautoma..... 6:55 1:55 9:05 4:05
Wild Rose..... 7:20 2:20 8:40 3:40
Albion..... 7:45 2:45 8:15 3:15
Bangor..... 8:10 3:10 7:45 2:45
Kellam..... 8:35 3:35 7:20 2:20
Vermilion..... 9:00 4:00 6:55 1:55
Alph..... 9:25 4:25 6:30 1:30
Marshfield..... 9:50 4:50 6:05 1:05

All trains daily except Sunday.
J. P. WILLARD, Agent.

Novel Advertising Scheme.

A novel advertising campaign is being mapped out by Land Commissioner W. H. Killeen of the Wisconsin Central road, with the object in view of bringing to the attention of young farmers and others in southern Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois the advantages of the Wisconsin Central road, which runs along the right of way of the company in Ashland, Price and Taylor counties, which have sprung into prominence the past year as the ideal grazing and dairy section of the entire northwest.

Arrangements have been made to send out a party of three men who will travel from village to village, giving each night a lecture on the possibilities of northern Wisconsin and illustrating the lecture by views of the country, showing the homes of the settlers who have hewn out a home in the new country, which but a few years ago was a dense forest, but now is becoming an agricultural country where men are growing rich tilling the virgin soil, secured to them by the payment of a few hundred dollars.

The tour will be in charge of George Benedict of Wapaca, one of the best known farmers in that section of the state, who will act in the dual capacity of lecturer and manager. The stereopticon views will be made by a Chicago man who has arranged to present each evening in addition to the views illustrative of the new north, other views taken all over the country. A series of movable pictures, to include a number of views taken of the late President McKinley at Buffalo just before his death, are also on the program. The third member of this combination is a blackface artist whom Tax Commissioner May secured from the east, and who is said to be one of the best comedians in the business. He is also a clever musician and will entertain the audience each evening in the intervals before and after the stereopticon entertainment.

The party will leave Milwaukee on Jan. 1 and will not return until April 10. During this time they will visit over 100 small villages in the three states and they have now an advance agent billing the route to prepare for their appearance in each hamlet.

The secret of long life.

Consists in keeping all the main organs of the body in healthy, regular action and in quickly destroying deadly disease germs. Electric bitters regulate stomach, liver and kidneys, purify the blood and give a splendid appetite. They work wonders in curing kidney troubles, female complaints, nervous diseases, constipation, dyspepsia and malaria. Vigorous health and strength always follow their use. Only 50c, guaranteed by John E. Daly druggist.

The stock of shoes bought by us from the Kern Shoe Co. at a very low price we are now offering to the people at a discount of 15 to 30 per cent. The Kern Shoe Co.

Business Locals.

—Dr. W. D. Harvie, office over Johnson & Hill Co.'s store. Specialty of eye, ear, nose and throat.

—Dr. J. J. Looze, Grand Rapids, office over Wood County Drug store, telephone No. 62. Residence telephone No. 246.

—Dr. A. L. Ridgman, Centralia. Office over Centralia Drug Store. Telephone No. 23.

—F. Pomainville, M. D. Office in rear of Steib's drug store. Telephone at office, No. 35; residence, Centralia, No. 248.

—Dr. D. Waters, physician and surgeon. Office over Church's drug store. Telephone 182. Night calls at Dixon House, telephone 55.

—Dr. Chas. Pomainville, Dentist. Office over J. A. Conner's store, Grand Rapids, Wis. Telephone 216.

—For fine dental work, go to Dr. D. A. Teifer, office over Wood County National Bank, Grand Rapids.

—Dr. F. D. Humphrey, homeopathic physician and surgeon, office over "White Front." Special attention given to women and children and all chronic diseases.

—A. B. Crawford, Dentist. Office in Reiland building, Grand Rapids. High grade service at reasonable fees.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. H. Landry and V. N. Landry has been dissolved by the withdrawal of V. N. Landry. J. H. Landry has assumed all the liabilities and assets of the firm and requests all those who are indebted to same to call and settle their accounts.

J. H. LANDRY,
V. N. LANDRY.

Dated Monday, Jan. 6, 1902.

LISTEN!

And I Will Speak To You, IF YOU NEED SHOES

Call on I. Zimmerman, the West Side Shoe Man where you will find the best line of Shoes in the city.

PRICES RIGHT.

ZIMMERMAN,

He Sells Shoes.

GEO. W. BAKER,

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.

All business entrusted to my care will have prompt and careful attention. A qualified lady assistant. Special attention given to night calls.

Telephone 315. Center St. East Side. GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

HIRZY The

Optician

Is prepared to correct any defects in your vision that you may be suffering from. The latest approved methods are used testing the eyes and he will always

Test Eyes Free

So that you run no chances in going to him. Often a slight defect will, if allowed to run, lead to something worse that cannot be corrected. Call at once.

A. P. HIRZY,

Grand Rapids, Wis.

NEW

SAOE SAOP.

All kinds of repairing on Boots and Shoes promptly and neatly done.

C. F. WARD,

Shop on River St. West Side

Patronize Home Industry

by having your work done at the Riverside Steam Laundry.

All work guaranteed.

GEORGE BOYER, PROP.

West Side, Near Commercial House.

C. M. DOUGHARTY,

Electric Light and Bell Wiring.

Full line of Batteries, Electric Fans and Electrical Supplies.

Telephone 204. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Indian Relics Wanted

I will pay good prices for all relics of stone and copper, such as axes, chisels, spears, arrows, knives, pipes and all stones with holes drilled through, etc. Almost any farmer can find some of these. Let me know what you have and send outline. State if relics are copper or stone. Address E. P. HAMMON, Two Rivers, Wis.

CURES IN 3 TO 5 DAYS.

B No. 1.—For Men, Internally, 50c
B No. 2.—For Men, Wash, 50c
B No. 3.—For Women, Wash, 50c
SAFE AND SURE
CURE GUARANTEED.
Send 2c for treatise.
Sold by all Druggists, or sent on receipt of price by
CLARK MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

New Second Hand Store

J. SMUCKLER, PROPRIETOR.

We buy and sell everything in the line of Furniture, Stoves, Crockery, Dish, Rubbers, Hides and all kinds of Metal. We pay the highest prices and we sell at the lowest. Remember J. H. Landry, the next side second hand store, 4th floor north of Timm & Brett's next to Mrs. Lefebvre's W. River St.

WANTED

Red Oak, Basswood, Elm, Maple, Ash and Pine logs. Will buy the above named logs delivered at my mill and on the C. & N. W. C., M. & St. Paul, Wisconsin Central and G. B. & W. railways. Custom sawing made a specialty. For prices, etc., inquire of Theron Lyon.

LYON'S MILL.

GRAND RAPIDS, West Side, WIS.

A. H. DUSTIN,

Carpenter.

Millwright,

Contractor

and Builder.

Correspondence Solicited.

BOX 52. GRAND RAPIDS, WEST SIDE.

E. H. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Horse, buggy, harness, cutter and robes for sale cheap. Charles Parker.

Potatoes are selling at from 53 to 65 cents per bushel during the past week.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Belknap on the 2nd instant.

During the past week G. W. Mason has added some new furnishings in his sample rooms on the west side.

A nine pound baby boy arrived to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Quasigroch of the west side on Sunday.

Rev. W. A. Peterson will preach at the M. E. church at Rudolph on Sunday at the usual hour. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

It is expected that the new fire alarm system will soon be in operation as a gang of men have been at work installing it during the past week.

FOR SALE—A good driver, about five years old, weight about 1300 lbs., color light bay. Enquire of Ferdinand Withelm, Sigel, Wis.

—Take time to examine the low prices on fine shoes displayed in the show windows of The Muir Shoe Co.

Remember Rev. Shaw's fifth lecture on "Ideal Citizenship" on Sunday evening at the First Congregational church, subject "Civic Patriotism."

The thirteenth annual convention of the Wisconsin Dairyman's association will be held at Menomonie, Dunn County on February 11, 12, 13 and 14th.

A baby boy was born to Mrs. J. L. Graham of Minocqua on last Saturday. Mrs. Graham is staying at the home of her mother, Mrs. T. Herron of the east side.

The band boys have out the bills for their ball on the 4th of February. The music will be furnished by the band and the proceeds will be used to purchase uniforms for the boys.

V. X. Landry has got in his stock of harness and horse goods and is ready to transact business with all his old customers at his place opposite the Johnson & Hill Company's store.

The C. R. and B. A. have issued invitations for a social hop at the Forsters hall, Thursday evening, Nov. 30th. Music will be furnished by a quartette of the Monarch orchestra.

—Lost—A pair of gold bowed, rimless spectacles, between M. E. church and Lyon House. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Centralia P. O. Mrs. W. H. COCHRAN.

Sheriff McLaughlin left on Friday for Sparta with two Crumple children from near Armenia. The children are boys, one being five years and the other ten months of age.

Merrill Lodge, No. 396, B. P. O. E., will give their first annual ball at the Opera house in that city next Friday evening, invitations for which have been received by brother Elks in this city.

Geo. Reimer of Rudolph had his left foot badly crushed at Port Edwards Thursday morning by dropping a piece of pulp wood on it. No bones were broken and he will soon be able to be around.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Victoria Miller of Sigel to Frank Mita of this city, to take place Monday morning, February third, at the church of the Blessed Virgin, Sigel.

The Milwaukee News says the La Follette people are the "better element" of the republican party. If one can believe all that the two factions say of each other neither side has anything to brag about.

—After January 1st the Pomainville hall can be rented for parties, balls and all sorts of social gatherings. Apply to Dr. Chas. Pomainville.

Mrs. Lavina Belknap celebrated her 72d birthday on the 14th instant and in honor of the event a number of her friends assembled and made merry with her. She received several presents as mementoes of the occasion.

Petitions have been circulated calling on Charles M. Webb for the coming circuit judge, who is elected next spring for a term of six years. It is entirely probable that there will be no opposition to Mr. Webb in this circuit.

The Marshfield Bedding company's plant at Marshfield burned on Sunday night, the loss on building and stock aggregating \$15,000, fully covered by insurance. The plant employed about sixty men, and will probably be rebuilt.

A number of local sports have signified their intention to visit Marshfield on Monday to see Fred Beell and Harvey Parker try conclusions on the mat. Parker claims to have never been defeated and a fast match is looked for.

—\$3.50 shoes, \$2.98; \$5.00 shoes, \$3.38; \$2.50 shoes, \$2.18; \$2.25 shoes, \$1.98; \$2.00 shoes, \$1.58; \$1.75 shoes, \$1.42 at The Muir Shoe Co.'s Midwinter Clearing Sale.

Private advices received from J. and M. Hesser say that their respective families arrived at their destination in Florida in good season and that, so far as they could judge, they were going to like the country as a place of residence.

It started in on Monday evening as if this community was to be blessed with an abundance of sleighing right away, but it proved to be only a false alarm. The farmers are still using wheels and getting their horses shod whenever they can save up enough money.

Members of the paper-making fraternity report that they are going to have an exceptional time at their dance which occurs on the 7th of February. Invitations have been extended far and wide and their report that numerous favorable responses have been received.

Let us speak of man as we find him. And censure only what we can see. Remembering that no one can be perfect, Unless he uses Rocky Mountain tea.

—Johnson & Hill Co.

John Sonenberg of Chilton, brother-in-law of Frank Stahl, purchased the Louis Lyonnais farm in Rudolph on Friday. Mr. Lyonnais then bought the Herbert St. Denis farm for \$3,000. Mr. St. Denis will probably move to Stevens Point. The deal was made through Oliver Akey.

Vernon M. Peck, who for the past fifteen years has been employed by the Upham company at Marshfield as a flier, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. W. H. Blair of Muskego, on Wednesday. Mr. Peck was well known in this section, having been an expert flier for many years.

The stockholders of the toll line company held their annual election of officers on Tuesday evening as follows: President, J. A. Gaylor; secretary, Wm. Scott; treasurer, T. A. Lipke; manager, Garrison Babcock. The company is reported to be in a flourishing condition.

—FOR SALE—A building 16x24 very cheap. Also a lot of studding and joists. Apply to D. F. FERTT.

Anyone desiring a mess of owls can probably secure same by applying to D. M. Huntington, who has several to spare this winter. Mr. Huntington has mounted one fine specimen of the great snowy owl this winter and several others have been brought to him, one of which he still has alive.

A gang of workmen has been engaged during the past two weeks in placing the pumps in position at the pumping station and they will soon be ready for operation. Owing to the incomplete condition of the remainder of the system they will not be called into use for some time yet.

S. Silverman of the firm of Silverman Bros. surprised the boys by bringing home a bride with him from Milwaukee on Monday. The bride's name was Miss Carrie Lifschitz and was a resident of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Silverman will live over the store of the firm.

The revival meetings which have been conducted by Rev. W. A. Peterson at the M. E. church during the past few weeks have been so largely attended and so much interest has been manifested in them that they will be continued for some time yet, and everybody is cordially invited to attend.

—John Dengier's Capital for 5 cents is a gentleman's smoke.

—One big load of dry kindling wood delivered to any part of the city for \$1 to \$1.25. BADGER BOX & LUMBER CO. Telephone No. 314.

Last week a deal was made by which the photograph gallery belonging to O. P. Menzel was sold to Oscar Morterud, the photographer. Terms of sale private. Mr. Morterud expects to keep the gallery in operation at its old stand on the east side. Mr. Menzel has not decided just what he will engage in.

The building committee of the school commissioners are still considering the plans for the new school-house. Another meeting was held on Wednesday but their deliberations will not be made public until the matter has been definitely settled. Owing to the many designs submitted it necessarily takes considerable study to decide which is the most feasible.

—Fred G. Berger, who has managed Sol Smith Russell from the beginning of that famous actor's remarkable career is also having fine success with his new star, Fredrick Summerfield. Mr. Russell's own company in "A Poor Relation" including Fredrick Summerfield, will appear at the Grand Opera house on Jan. 31st.

The Stalwart papers throughout the state have been making quite a spiel in booming Senator Whitehead for governor. Not only have petitions been circulated but most of the country papers have sent out supplements containing elaborate write ups of Mr. Whitehead. The Milwaukee Free Press makes a guess, however, that his name will never be mentioned before the convention.

By a recent order of the postmaster general, Milwaukee has been made the pay station for all carriers on rural mail routes in the state of Wisconsin. There are between 300 and 400 carriers in the state, and these will draw their checks monthly from the Milwaukee office. This means a monthly pay roll of between \$12,000 and \$15,000 and Postmaster Stillwell, of that city, is kicking because the department has not provided him with any extra help.

The bridge committee consisting of Mayor Wheelan and aldermen Jackson, Kellogg and McCarthy have been listening to some advice on the bridge question during the past week, there having been several representatives of construction companies here. It is proposed to make the new bridge four spans instead of two, and while the structure may not appeal to the artistic senses quite so strongly as the present bridge, it will no doubt be much more servicable.

—A Poor Relation, which will be seen here at an early date with Sol Smith Russell's own company, is one of those comedies that will live for years because there is nothing vulgar, crude or coarse in it and no melodramatic clap-trap. It is simply a wholesome, heartsome play, a story from life in which the characters are human and natural. Would that we had more such attractions as "A Poor Relation" come our way. They are few and far between. At opera house on Jan. 31st.

During the past week a young fellow rather small in stature and dark in complexion has been selling about the city a particular brand of Porto Rican cigars and from all accounts he did a thriving trade. He was not able to talk much English but he could handle the language sufficiently well to convince his customers that they were up against the snap of their life and they invested accordingly. When some of the young man's retail customers discovered afterward that others had bought the same brand of cigars at a lower price than they had paid for them, they were wont to think that they had been buncoed.

To cure a Cold in one Day. The Laxative Bromo-Quinine tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. Chas. Pomainville spent Sunday in Mosinee.

M. S. Pratt was at Dancy the past week on business.

Miss Roene Havenor is visiting friends in Stevens Point.

F. P. Daly left today for a few days business trip in Chicago.

Chas. Wasser, Jr., was a Stevens Point visitor on Tuesday.

Chas. Hahn of Marshfield was in the city yesterday on business.

A. J. Ha-brouck is able to be about again after an attack of the grip.

Emil Schmitt has resigned his position with Johnson & Hill company.

Mike Dolan has been confined to his home the past week with sickness.

Miss Della Siebling of Wausau, visited with friends here last week.

Mrs. Sarah Lavine was the guest of her sister at Wausau the past week.

John Rayome of Rudolph was a business visitor in the city Monday.

F. L. Rourke made a business trip to Milwaukee the first part of the week.

Attorney D. D. Conway was a legal visitor at Stevens Point on Wednesday.

District Attorney Wiperman was at Marshfield on legal business Thursday.

M. J. Slattery is visiting friends and relatives at Rhinelander this week.

Erick Berg and John Lindahl of Rudolph were among our callers on Monday.

Guy Nash left on Monday for a business trip in the northern part of the state.

Attorney B. R. Goggins has been at Rhinelander the past week on legal business.

Emmett Carey of West Superior is the guest of his parents in this city for a few days.

Miss Olize Cook of New York is the guest of Miss Edith Nash in this city for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Garrison of Port Edwards attended the Elks ball on Thursday evening.

Rev. J. E. Farmer, presiding elder of this district, held services in the M. E. church on Tuesday.

Mrs. Fred Genrich of Wausau was the guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Erdman over Sunday.

George Corriveau has been quite sick again this week, altho he had recovered sufficiently to be about.

S. H. Smart left last night for Chicago and other points in the interest of the Grand Rapids Lumber Co.

Mrs. Prudence Stevens of Milwaukee spent Thursday and Friday in the city the guest of Miss Alice Nash.

Fred Bossert, the broom man, left for Marshfield and Wausau Monday to look after his trade at these places.

Mrs. Guy Getts, who has been visiting with her mother, Mrs. F. M. Babcock at Wausau, returned home Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barnes of the west side, were in Milwaukee yesterday. Mr. Barnes going down on business.

Merchant Wm. Downing of Dexter-ville shook hands with his numerous friends about town on Friday of last week.

George B. McMillan returned this week from a visit to Pine River where he had spent several days among friends.

Mrs. B. Silber, who has been spending a week in the city among friends, left for her home in Milwaukee on Tuesday.

Mesdames Fred Genrich and Leach of Wausau arrived in the city on Friday to spend a few days visiting with relatives.

Mrs. August Sator and son Raymond of Marshfield spent Sunday the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Laramie.

Henry Miller, who is attending the university at Madison, was in the city during the past week visiting his relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. U. Marvin and Attorney H. E. Fitch of Nekoosa were in attendance at the Elks ball on Thursday evening.

D. M. Huntington has been afflicted with the grip for some time, past but is much better and able to attend to his business.

Joseph L. Cotey was able to be around again this week after being confined to his home for three weeks with sickness.

Miss E. M. Rowan of Marshfield was the guest of Mrs. Neis Johnson the first of the week, returning home on Wednesday.

H. L. Vachrean, C. A. Jasperson and Miss Retta Cleveland of Port Edwards attended the Elks ball on Thursday evening.

Robert Connor and Sam Winch of Marshfield were in the city on Thursday and attended the Elks ball in this city that evening.

Mrs. Herbert Lapham of Nekoosa and Miss Retta Cleveland of Port Edwards are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Mason.

Lewis Smith of Mobile, Ala., who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. John Daly, for several weeks past, left for his home on Tuesday.

Misses Jennie Reilly and Olive Burns were guests of Miss Della Renne on Thursday and attended the Elks ball that evening.

Charles G. Starks, editor of the Berlin Daily Journal, was in the city on Tuesday and while here favored the Tribune with a pleasant call.

Miss Flora Wiekert of Neenah arrived in the city on Thursday to visit with Miss Nellie Steib for a few days and incidentally to take in the Elks ball.

Mrs. G. Sonenberg and Wm. Erdman, who have been visiting relatives in the city during the past two weeks, left for their home at Danvers, Minn., on Thursday.

Michael O'Grady of Chicago, representative of the Baldwin Piano company of Chicago, was in the city on Thursday, establishing an agency here.

Ralph Smith, one of the veteran cranberry growers of the town of Seneca, favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call while in the city on Friday.

Among the Cranmoor people in attendance at the ball on Thursday evening were J. W. Fitch, Harry Whittlesey, Misses Dorothy Fitch and Harriet Whittlesey.

Fred and Jos. Renwick and sister, Mrs. Wm. Townsend, departed for their home at Stockton, Ill., on Tuesday after spending a very pleasant week among relatives.

Rev. W. A. Peterson went to Port Edwards on Wednesday where he baptized the little son of O. W. Dodge and Clarence Jasperson and Miss Ella Allen acted as god parents.

Frank Gukey, the pioneer barber of Marshfield, was in the city yesterday shaking hands with his many friends. Frank was brought up at Rudolph and at one time was in business here.

Mrs. Eugene Sparks returned on Monday from Chicago, where she had been to undergo operations to remove growths of a cancerous nature. The lady is reported to be much better.

Ed Whitney got back from Grand Portage, Minn., on Thursday evening just in time to take in the Elks ball. Ed reports that he will probably spend the remainder of the winter in this city.

Wm. Waldo expects to leave on Sunday for Chicago where he will take a course in the Coulter Optical College for the purpose of fitting himself for the pursuit of this business as a profession.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Witter left on Wednesday for Chicago, where they will spend a day or two and then continue on their way to Rockford where they expect to spend a week with their daughter.

Frank Reeve, who has been employed by the American express company as driver for some time past has resigned his position and gone to Hixon where he was tendered a situation as telegraph operator.

Dr. A. L. Ridgman received a letter from his son Earl a few days ago which stated that that young man had been transferred to the new battleship Wisconsin. As this is a berth that he had been very anxious to secure, there is no doubt but the young man is happy. He is stationed at San Francisco.

Geo. M. Hill left on Wednesday noon for St. Charles, Minnesota, where he will visit friends for a short time and then proceed to Iowa for the same purpose. He expects to be gone about two weeks altogether and is taking the relaxation from his business for his health, which had become rather poor. He had recovered very materially from his recent sickness when he left here.

Wausau Herald: Mr. and Mrs. Asher J. Boyles arrived in the city last Saturday from Nekoosa to make their future home here. Mr. Boyles has been manager for Kellogg Bros. Lumber company at Nekoosa for the past several years but resigned to come to Wausau to assist his father, Prof. C. M. Boyles, in conducting the Wausau Business college, which is having such a remarkable growth in patronage that Prof. Boyles finds it impossible to manage the institution alone. Mr. and Mrs. Boyles have gone to housekeeping in a house on Adams street between Fifth and Sixth streets.

High School Notes. Roll call, respond with quotations. Secretary Music. Glee Club Declaration. Wm. Teller Essay. Edw. Pomainville Instrumental solo. Ruby St. Amour Debate.

Question: Resolved, That the primary election law should take the place of the present system of caucuses and con. entions.

Affirmative: Oliver Saylor Fred Roenius Charles Herschleb Declaration: Nellie Vincent Instrumental: Royal Nash Music: Glee Club

Admission 10 cents; all are cordially invited to come.

Out of thirty-two seniors, twenty will be obliged to take composition for at least six weeks as their essays were not up to the state university standard. If their weak points are remedied before six weeks they will be allowed to drop composition and if not they will continue until they show improvement.

The Juniors from the east and west sides intend to have a joint meeting soon and organize a one class, no more will the old Wisconsin be between them in thoughts.

Half of the school year has passed and nearly everyone says that it passed very smoothly and quickly and that they can hardly believe that school has been in session so long.

The standings for the examinations were given out this week and of course the "Procs" have a smile on their faces.

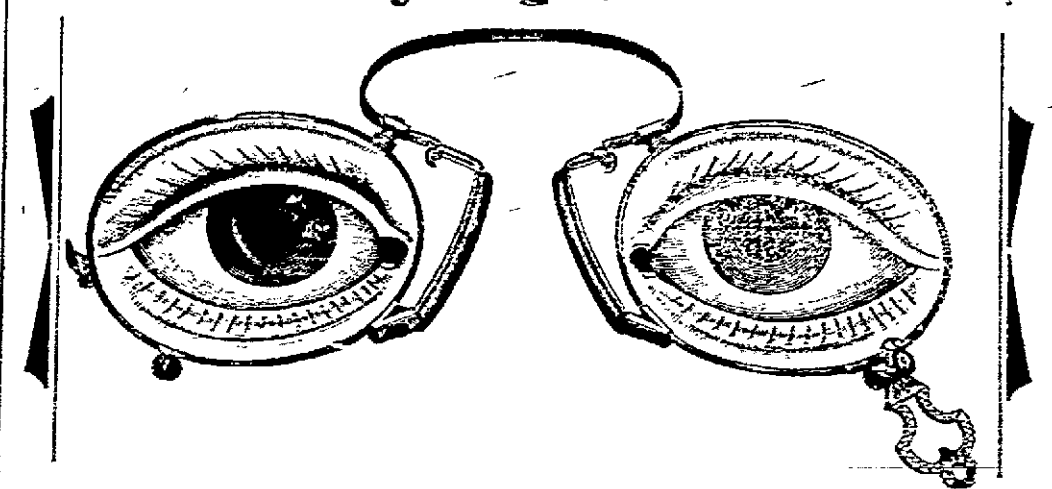
Miss Durand, teacher of German and Latin at the Marshfield high school, visited classes Thursday.

Fined for Disorderly Conduct.

On Friday night James Clark was arrested for disorderly conduct and fined five dollars by Police Justice Crotteau, which the offender paid, and he was released from custody. On Saturday he was again gathered in by Officer Gibson, this time for having taken some stuff from in front of different stores. The last time he was without money and his actions seemed to point toward a desire to receive a sentence in the county jail, where he could live off the fat of the land, while reading the daily papers with his feet on the steam radiator. He was frustrated in this, however, as he was placed in the lockup until Monday morning and then led to the railroad track and invited to take a walk, which after a short parley, he decided to do.

Inheritance of Cancer. Facts collected by insurance companies show that the danger from inheritance, as in the case of cancer, is not so great as is commonly supposed.

Defects in Eyesight



Can be corrected by having your eyes fitted accurately to a pair of glasses by J. R. CHAPMAN. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

People who are Particular

What They Eat always insist upon having Dewey, Victoria or Sunbeam Flour. Bread made from it retains all the elements of the wheat that goes to make brain and strength and has a delicious wheat flavor that is all its own. Sold by all grocers. If not at yours, write the mill.

Grand Rapids Milling Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

All the latest and best styles furnished here. You run no risk as satisfaction is guaranteed to all sitters. Try him and you will look pleased. Photo enlargements. Porcelain pictures, transparency views, etc.

O. KAURIN, PHOTOGRAPHER, WEST SIDE.

M. STEINBERG,

pays the highest cash market price for Second hand furniture stoves, and household goods.

Others represent themselves to be in partnership with me, but such is not the case. See Steinberg himself if you want the best prices. Stores on both east and west sides, Grand Rapids, Wis.

Go to MORTERUD For First Class Photographs Of all kinds.

Grand Rapids East Side.

CENTRALIA ...MEAT MARKET...

WEST GRAND RAPIDS. A supply of Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats constantly on hand. Everything fresh and clean.

Reiland's East Side Market

Is also the leading trading place on the east side. Here you will find everything wanted in the meat line. FISH AND GAME in season.

N. REILAND, Prop.

WOOD CO. NATIONAL BANK.

Grand Rapids, Wis.

CAPITAL \$50,000.

SURPLUS \$20,000.

F. GARRISON, President. L. M. ALEXANDER, Vice Pres. F. J. WOOD, Cashier. COMMENCED BUSINESS NOVEMBER 1, 1891.

DIRECTORS: F. GARRISON, L. M. ALEXANDER, THOS. E. NASH, E. ROENIUS, F. J. WOOD

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

All business connected with banking is earnestly solicited, and we promise prompt and careful attention to every detail. Interest paid on time deposits.

M. A. BOGGER, UNDERTAKER, EMBALMER, AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

—Also Proprietor of a—

First Class Livery Stable.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

TELEPHONE 195.

D. FAWCET.

For furniture repairing, upholstering, picture framing, chair caning, genuine leather chair seats, imitation leather chair seats, upholstery goods, gimps, cords, fringes, mattresses, tickings, linens for loose covers, tow, moss and curled hair, furniture handles and everything that is needed for trimming and decorating furniture. Springs for opening heavy wardrobe couch lids. Glass cut to any desired shape, or holes bored through glass. Signs made, painted and lettered; carriages painted and trimmed; window and door frames made to order, also all kinds of furniture made to order. All work first class at moderate prices.

D. FAWCET.

PILES CAN NOT BE CURED by local treatment alone. Local application to remove the existing trouble, and internal medicine to prevent the return is the only way to CURE piles. 2c. for treatment.

CUTLER'S COMBINED TREATMENT CURE Is the only cure that combines internal and external treatments and CURES. One month treatment \$1.00. Sold by all druggists or by mail on receipt of price by CLARK MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FIRE IS RAGING.

Seven Bodies Taken from the Ruins of a Lumber Camp at Davis, W. Va.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 21.—The town of Shinnston, sixty miles from the state capital, is burning and from last accounts seems doomed. A big fire also is reported at the lumber camp at Davis, W. Va. Seven bodies are reported to have been taken from the ruins.

Fairmont, W. Va., Jan. 21.—Seven men cremated in their beds and a town burning up are the results thus far of two fires today in distant parts of the state.

There have been no reports of casualties from Shinnston. The lumber camp holocaust occurred at about 10 o'clock. The fire at Davis was started by a lightning bolt. The town is a thriving settlement on the Monongahela division of the B. & O. railroad and is in the center of a big coal and lumber camp. It is without fire protection and early reports said that within a few minutes after the fire started the citizens were obliged to abandon their efforts to check the flames and fled for their lives.

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As the plant has been closed down for a week the origin of the fire is a mystery. A number of houses are burning and sleeping about the place and until the fire is extinguished it will not be known whether or not any of them were burned to death.

CHECK FOR A MILLION.

Mutual Life of New York Pays Insurance to Heirs of Frank H. Peavey.

New York, Jan. 21.—The following dispatch has been received here and is published in the morning papers: "St. Paul, Jan. 19.—A check amounting to \$1,000,000 has been received here for the estate of Frank H. Peavey, late Minneapolis millionaire. It is said to be the largest check ever drawn in payment of a life insurance risk. This check was sent to the Peavey estate by the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York."

TAFT IS QUITE ILL.

Civil Governor of Philippine Islands Arrives at San Francisco from Manila.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 21.—W. H. Taft, civil governor of the Philippine Islands, who arrived here on the transport Grant, is quite ill, the Philippine climate and the arduous duties he has performed having told on his constitution. He feels that a few days of rest in this city will be strong enough to undergo the trip East and make his report to the secretary of war.

SIX DIE IN AN EXPLOSION.

Disaster in a Colliery in Colorado Causes Many Fatalities.

Walsenburg, Col., Jan. 21.—A colliery has just reached here from Picou, a coal-mining camp, located three miles from Walsenburg, bringing the news that a terrible explosion occurred in one of the mines operated by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, in which six men were instantly killed and ten men fatally wounded. The mine immediately caught fire and is now a furnace.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 21.—Fifty sticks of dynamite exploded with terrific force near Bedford, a suburb, where a gang of men were making a new fill on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, resulting in the serious injury of three men, one of whom will die.

FAMOUS VIOLINIST DEAD.

Camilla Urso Dies in New York Infirmary.

New York, Jan. 21.—Camilla Urso, who in private life was Mrs. Frederick Luze, for many years a violinist famous in Europe and America, died at the New York infirmary after a brief illness. She was a remarkable instance almost in history of a great artist dying in her old age. Her father, Salvatore Urso, was a Sicilian, an organizer of great merit. Her mother, Emilia Girouard, was a Portuguese. Camilla was born in Nantes, France, on June 13, 1842.

Reform System of Taxation.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 21.—Lieut. Gov. Herriott created something of a surprise in the Legislature this afternoon when he announced the committee for the Senate in stating to the Senate that the membership of the committee of ways and means and judiciary committees had been selected by him with a view of reforming the present antiquated legislation in the matter of taxation.

Kitchener's Weekly Budget.

London, Jan. 21.—Lord Kitchener reports that since January 13 31 Boers were killed, 13 wounded, 170 were made prisoners and 41 surrendered.

A Clever Rort.

Prof. Syle of the State university of California cannot tolerate snobbishness on the part of his scholars, and any such offense is sure to call forth some sarcastic comment. The other day, while calling the roll of one of his classes, he came to the name of a Miss Green. He paused and expressed his disapproval of the final "e" in her name by saying: "G-r-e-e-n-e; does that spell Green or Greenie?" Miss Green promptly replied: "S-y-l-l-e; does that spell Syle or Silly?"—Philadelphia Record.

Moses a Gentleman.

The Christian Register reports that the question "What was the general character of Moses?" drew from one child in a Sunday school the reply: "A gentleman." Not understanding the inspector asked why. "Please, sir, when the daughters of Jethro went to the well to draw water, the shepherds were in the way, so Moses helped them, and said to the shepherds, 'Ladies first, please.'"

FIVE WARSHIPS ARE SUNK.

Naval Battle Now in Progress in Harbor of Panama.

FIGHTING IN EARNEST.

Revolutionary Fleet Trying to Force a Landing—Government Throwing Up Entrenchments.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—The state department has received the following cablegram from Consul-General Gudgeon at Panama today: "Fighting in bay. Governor killed. Excitement great."

The secretary of the navy has received the following cablegram from Capt. Mead, commander of the United States battleship Philadelphia, dated Panama today: "The insurgent steamer Padilla attacked the Lautaro yesterday morning at close quarters. Crew has deserted. She is now on fire and sinking."

New York, Jan. 20.—The Panama Railway company today received a cablegram from Colon saying that three insurgents and two government vessels had been sunk in the naval engagement in Panama harbor. The cablegram came from Col. J. H. Shaler, general superintendent at Colon for the Panama Railway company.

Naval Battle in Progress.

Colon, Colombia, Jan. 20 (via Galveston, Tex.).—A naval battle, which began at 6 o'clock this morning, is in progress in the harbor of Panama. The revolutionary fleet consists of the Padilla, Darian and Caliban. They are trying to force a landing off Sacoa.

The government ships are the Chilean line steamer Lautaro, the Pacific Steam Navigation company's steamer Chicito and the Panama Canal company's steamer Boyaca. The first named steamer was seized by Gen. Albin and the other two have been chartered by the Colombian government.

As this dispatch is sent three shots have passed over the Chicito and she has answered with several shots. They tell close to the Padilla, which is seen to be retiring.

The gun at Las Uvedas also are firing at the rebel ships. The government forces are throwing up entrenchments.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia is close to the scene of the fighting.

Williamsport, Pa., Jan. 20 (via Galveston, Tex.).—A cablegram received at Williamsport today from the government forces at Maricao says that the fighting at Maricao was on Saturday last, although Col. Ferrate, Col. Fuenmayor and fifty men were seriously wounded. The government troops are pursuing the revolutionists. Other advice says the revolution is slowly gaining ground in the state of Lara.

The revolutionists at Barcelona and Cumana say they cannot understand Gen. Mata's plans. For a fortnight past 2500 men at or in the vicinity of those towns have been awaiting arms and ammunition. They are now taking the field against President Castro's forces.

The financial situation in Venezuela is pronounced to be hopeless.

The reply of the Venezuelan government to the request of the German government for a settlement of the claims of German citizens arising from the late revolution, will be submitted to the next Congress of Venezuela, which will meet in February.

CANAL COMMISSION MAKES ITS REPORT.

Unanimously in Favor of the Panama Route and for Buying French Concessions.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—The President today transmitted to Congress a supplemental report of the isthmian canal commission on the proposition of the Panama Canal company to sell its property to the United States for \$40,000. The commission unanimously reports that after considering the conditions of the new canal and all the facts and circumstances upon which its present judgment must be based, the commission is of the opinion that the most practicable and feasible route for the isthmian canal, to be under the control, management and ownership of the United States, is the route through the Panama Canal route. The report is signed by all the members of the commission. It was accompanied by a letter of transmittal from the President to Congress.

BEET SUGAR PROTEST.

President Tells Michigan Men Something Must Be Done for Cuba.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—A delegation of beet sugar manufacturers from Michigan, headed by W. L. Churchill, president of the Michigan Sugar Manufacturers' association and F. R. Hathaway, secretary, appeared before the President and protested against the proposed reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar. The delegation was escorted by Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan. They presented the President with a memorial which called his attention to the plank in the Republican platform of 1896, condemning the Democratic administration for not keeping faith with the sugar growers of the country and its redemption in the enactment of the Dingley law in July, 1897.

The President stated to the delegation that this country should do something for Cuba, whereupon Mr. Smith, on behalf of the delegation, urged that the beet sugar industry should have heard the brunt of this country's generosity. They were willing that something should be done, but did not want their industry destroyed.

BUILDINGS GO TO RUIN.

Business Blocks in Detroit Collapse Without Known Cause—Loss \$200,000.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 20.—Four buildings, each four stories high, in the heart of the wholesale district of Detroit, collapsed at 8:30 o'clock last night, without any apparent cause. All that now remains of them is a smoldering heap of ruins. The buildings were situated at the corner of Second and Michigan streets. They were built by the Detroit Building & Loan Association. The buildings joined each other at Jefferson and Shelby streets.

Sunday night the whole-ale district is practically deserted and the few men who were in the vicinity say the buildings seemed to fall into a heap without apparent cause, making a noise like the rumbling of distant thunder.

Experts from the Detroit Gas company's office made an examination of the ruins, but were unable to find evidences of a gas explosion. Had the wreck occurred during business hours the loss of life must have been appalling. As 200 persons were employed in the various firms. Furnaces in the buildings set the ruins on fire and the wooden work was burned.

SLAIN BY ROBBERS.

Diamond Merchant Gives Up His Life Rather than Lose His Gems.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Robbers who sought the thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds and other jewels and the large amount of money in his safe tortured and killed Bela E. Brown with hot irons and beat the defenseless diamond merchant with a hammer till his life blood oozed out of the gashes they made in his head. Still and bravely defied the thieves. They tied his legs together, gagged him with a red neck scarf and dragged him to the door of his safe, but he refused to reveal the combination. Last evening Brown was found dead on the floor in his safe where his murderers had left him.

There were traces of a desperate struggle all about and blood spots and pools were upon everything. The safe, however, remained unopened and the contents were not reached by the robbers.

Robbers Leave No Clues.

Brown was 65 years old and one of the most prominent diamond merchants and manufacturers of jewelry in the city. His exact home, his business, his associations and even his death wounds will probably remain a mystery. The robbers escaped without leaving any tangible clues to their identity. There is no doubt, however, of the fact of Brown's resistance. The position of the body, the location of the blood spots and the marks of the hammer and the irons all speak plainly of the torture and the purpose of the robbers.

Brown's right hand is covered with blood and bruises, showing how he had tried to ward off the blows of the hammer that were rained upon his head. He was unable to make any outcry owing to the tight gag in his mouth.

Scared Fleeing with Hot Iron.

Near the hammer were found two stove pipes. These and the open stove showed that the robbers had been located and various things in Brown's clothing, together with patches of soiled flesh on his body, told for what purpose.

At the back of Brown's head was a hole extending into the brain and there were several gashes in the scalp, evidently made by the hammer found nearby. The hair on the back of his head was matted with blood and white hairs from the head of the victim. The murderer's hand was covered with blood and a pool of blood formed on top of a small chest of drawers over which the heat lay.

The robbers secured nothing of value, except, perhaps, a diamond stud which Mr. Brown wore and which is missing.

EXTREME MEASURES.

Gen. Bell Determined to End the Insurrection in Batangas Province.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—Having failed, after two years' strife, in subduing insurrection in Batangas province, which lies just south of Manila, and having sacrificed himself that lenient treatment of the insurgents is productive of no good results, Gen. J. Franklin Bell, the military commander in that province, has determined on the enforcement of the war in the most vigorous and determined fashion, involving reconcentration in a modified form, the application of martial law in all directions and the unflinching pursuit and punishment of the natives who act as spies and traitors to the United States. The reconcentration order provides for the establishment of a zone around the guerrillas, into which the friendly inhabitants are to be required to come under penalty of confiscation and destruction of their property. This is said to be necessary to prevent the collection of food and other supplies from the inhabitants from the insurgents. The military officers are allowed to fix the price of necessities of life and it is promised that the people may return as soon as peaceful conditions are established.

Gen. Bell shares in the general conviction that the insurrection continues by the constant aid and encouragement of especially the wealthier ones, do not really want peace. He says it is regrettable that the innocent must suffer with the guilty, but the greatest good to the greatest number can best be brought about by putting a prompt end to the insurrection.

These orders direct the application of General Order No. 100, in force during the Civil war in the United States, which practically regards an insurgent as a traitor and outside the pale of civilized warfare and subject to the death penalty wherever such insurgent does not engage continuously in the war and observe all the rules of civilized warfare. The order states that there shall be no exceptions without the approval of a superior officer.

Women General Captured.

Manila, Jan. 20.—An important capture was made in Laguna province, Luzon, when eight men of the Eighth Infantry captured a woman in insurgent general named Aqueda Kahalagan. She recently commanded an insurgent force of 800 men, 300 of whom carried rifles, while 500 were armed with bows and arrows. She had been leading insurgent bands against the Spaniards and the Americans. She has freely disclosed the location of the insurgents and will make overtures to them for surrender.

The rebel leaders in Batangas, who have strong influence with the peasants, are cunningly persuading that a civil war is in progress in the United States. They say that Washington is besieged, and that there has been a battle at Chicago, with heavy carnage. The Russian fleet visiting Manila is pictured as destroying the American navy at Cavite.

SCHLEY BRINGS DOWN DEER.

Returns to Savannah from a Successful Hunting Trip.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 20.—Admiral Schley's hunting party returned yesterday afternoon from St. Catherine's island. The party secured a large herd of game. Admiral Schley is credited with having brought down one deer. It was his first deer and a member of the party said the admiral was more excited when he pulled the trigger than he was during the battle off Santiago. The weather during the hunt was superb. Admiral and Mrs. Schley will leave this city for Washington this afternoon.

The admiral said that he had not authorized the statement sent out from Chicago that he would discuss his case before the Hamilton club of that city. Beyond this he refused to talk.

GOES 50 FEET UNDER ICE.

Skater Drops in Air Hole, Floats Long Way Over Dam and is Saved.

Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Henry Dillon fell into an air hole in the ice above the Phillipsburg dam on the Wallkill river here Saturday. The current carried him under the ice for nearly 500 feet to the dam, over which he was carried by the rush of water, falling fifteen feet.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Vatican Physician Ridicules Rumors of the Pontiff's Illness.

Rome, Jan. 20.—The correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle called on Prof. Lappini, the Pope's physician, and reported to him the rumors spread abroad that the pontiff is near his end. "Pooh, pooh," exclaimed Prof. Lappini. "The Pope's strength, both physical and intellectual, is unimpaired. I am confident that he will happily celebrate his pontifical jubilee."

WINS BRIDE WITH A PISTOL.

Soldier Routs Rival at Altar and Weds Girl Who Thought Him Dead.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Three years ago, young Robert Mason of Woodhill, kissed his sweetheart, Agnes Shepard, goodbye and with his regiment started for the Philippines. He took part in a number of engagements and scouting expeditions that caused delay in receiving his letters from home. Saturday night, his term of enlistment having expired, he suddenly turned up in Woodhill just in time to find his sweetheart marrying a rival. Rushing up the church aisle, the ex-soldier, in his well-worn uniform, drew a pistol and putting his rival to flight, wedded his old sweetheart, who had thought him dead.

ELEVEN CONVICTS ESCAPE.

They Secure Liberty by Tunneling Out of Penitentiary.

WHILE GUARDS DINED.

Plans Carefully Designed and Boldly Executed—Cells Were Inspected on Saturday.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 20.—Eleven of the most notorious prisoners in the United States penitentiary on McNeil's island, made their escape between 1 and 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon and up to a late hour last night were still at liberty. The character of the men implicated, makes it doubtful whether they will be retaken without loss of life. The men at large are: W. D. Snyder, sent up from Idaho for robbery; James Campbell, known as "Big Boy," for murder; John Morgan, burglar; Frank Ainsworth, known as "Mike Williams," Spokane, counterfeiter; Harry Davis, Frank Moran and Ed O'Neil, counterfeiter; James Moriarty, Spokane, counterfeiter; J. P. Stewart, Idaho, counterfeiter; Bruce Kenwright, Spokane, manslaughter; James Carroll, Alaska, murder.

A hole in the brick wall of cell No. 10, occupied by Snyder and Davis, reveals the method of escape. The wall is about a foot thick and the floor of the cell is of equal thickness covered with concrete. The tunnel was dug at the junction of the wall and the floor, sloping outward until it formed a connection with the air chamber about two feet below and a few outward from the corridor wall of the cell.

Escape Through Boiler Room.

Through this air chamber the prisoners crawled about forty feet to where it opened into the boiler room, the opening being covered by an iron grating. This grating was covered by a board which was sawed and the prisoners had then only to walk out of the back door of the boiler room, across the yard and scale the board fence. A few yards from the prison grounds the dense growth of timber afforded them a safe retreat.

The prisoners took advantage of the fact that during the dinner hour the guards were eating dinner in the dining room. The tables being covered with cloths, the guards were seated at the tables and the prisoners slipped out of the back door of the boiler room, across the yard and scale the board fence. A few yards from the prison grounds the dense growth of timber afforded them a safe retreat.

The prisoners took advantage of the fact that during the dinner hour the guards were eating dinner in the dining room. The tables being covered with cloths, the guards were seated at the tables and the prisoners slipped out of the back door of the boiler room, across the yard and scale the board fence. A few yards from the prison grounds the dense growth of timber afforded them a safe retreat.

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CONGRESS.

House.

The House on the 15th passed the pension appropriation bill which has been under discussion for three days. The resolution prepared by the special committee on the McKinley memorial exercises providing for an address by Secretary of State John Hay in the Hall of Representatives February 27 was adopted. A bill was passed to allow the redemption of war revenue stamps any time within two years after the expiration of the stamps. The resolution on the same subject to authorize the secretary of the treasury to return upon demand within one year bank checks and drafts with the same interest and the same rate after the expiration of such stamps. An amendment offered by Mr. Jenkins (Wis.) providing that the testimony of three witnesses in cases of such stamps should be assumed to be prima facie evidence of marriage, provoked considerable debate and finally was adopted on a vote of 249 yeas and 153 nays. The House adjourned until the 15th.

The urgent deficiency appropriation bill was completed by the appropriation committee and reported to the House on the 15th. It carries \$10,701,447, distributed among the different departments. The naval items include \$4,000,000 for armor on ships constructed after 1900. The most important items included in the bill are the following: Rebatos to tobacco manufacturers as provided in the war revenue act of 1898, \$2,831,000; completion of building at St. Paul, Minn., \$100,000; completion of statue at Rochambeau, \$15,000; establishment of permanent military post at Manila, \$100,000; military ordinance, \$200,000; navy to ordinate \$200,000; expenses of congressional party to funeral of President McKinley, \$2500; rural free delivery, \$518,000.

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ONLY A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

By
MRS. FORRESTER.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

A sharp pang of annoyance shot across Flora Champion as she saw Lord Harold bending over her cousin. She had expected to find Winifred awkward and ill-dressed, and here she was, perfectly at her ease, and elegantly dressed. It was in Miss Champion's heart to treat her with slighting disdain, but Lady Grace was there, and she could not forget her good breeding to gratify her spleen. So she walked straight up to where her cousin was sitting and held out her hand, as though there had never been anything else but the most cordial friendship between them.

"How do you do? Did you have a pleasant drive from Hurst?"

"Delightful," said Winifred, recovering herself. Miss Champion was kind enough to send her in her carriage, although she was prevented coming herself. She sent a message through me to you that Sir Howard was rather unwell, and she did not like to leave him, but she hopes to drive over early next week."

"I trust there is nothing serious the matter with grandpapa," exclaimed Miss Champion, feigning interest.

"Nothing more than a severe cold."

At this juncture came pretty Miss Alton, and on Lady Grace introducing her to Miss Eyre, she sat down beside her and spoke in such a pleasant, winning way that Winifred thought her the prettiest, sweetest little creature she had ever seen. And then the other guests came in, and were introduced to her in turn; and when dinner was announced, Sir Clayton gave her his arm and led her into the dining room. Miss Champion's lip was curled contemptuously, but Winifred was deeply touched by the kind consideration of her amiable hostess. She was a little shy at first with Sir Clayton, but he talked so pleasantly to her, and his manner was so reassuring that she soon felt at her ease. And then after dinner Miss Alton came and sat beside her, and chatted to her of their afternoon excursion, and the picnic that was arranged for the following day. When the gentlemen came in, Winifred felt no longer shy; she was thoroughly enjoying her first glimpse of the world. Mr. Clayton came up and carried Miss Alton away to the piano, and Lord Harold went over to Miss Champion. Winifred took the opportunity of looking around at the different faces.

There was a handsome, melancholy-looking man, who attracted her attention in particular. He had come in late, and was the only person who had not been introduced to her. He was sitting alone near the piano, watching Miss Alton. Winifred thought, with a tender, almost sad interest, as she sang her brilliant French chansonette. The little fairy had thrown him her gloves and fan, in that careless, peremptory way women often use to men who they know love them; and he held them gently and reverently. Mr. Clayton frowned as he saw the gesture, then he turned away to the piano and began arranging the music.

When Miss Alton had finished her song she moved back to her place beside Winifred on the sofa. Mr. Clayton walked up to Col. d'Aguilar.

"I must trouble you for Miss Alton's fan and gloves," he said, nonchalantly.

"I will give them to her myself," Col. d'Aguilar said, coldly, rising.

Mr. Clayton turned away with a scowl, that reminded Winifred painfully of Mr. Fenner.

"Miss Alton," said Col. d'Aguilar, "have you forgotten that you entrusted your property to my care?"

"Oh! my fan and gloves," she exclaimed, "thank you. I did not remember them; the fact is, I was so anxious to return to my new acquaintance that I forgot you. But I will make amends for my neglect by sharing my pleasure with you, Miss Eyre—Col. d'Aguilar." And she made room for him on the sofa beside her, greatly to Mr. Clayton's annoyance, who began to talk to Miss Eyre assiduously. Winifred did not dislike him so much when he was talking; his conversation was certainly amusing, and he told her a great deal about Parisian society that she found extremely entertaining. It was only now and then, when she remarked the malicious, ugly scowl that crossed his face when he glanced toward Miss Alton and Col. d'Aguilar, that she remembered her instinctive repulsion for him. As the days passed Flora Champion became very uneasy, and not without reason. She had feared it from the first, and now there was no possibility of doubting that Lord Harold Erskine was transferring his allegiance from her to her cousin. She detected Winifred, as only a woman can hate a rival who supplants her. A stinging innuendo, a pointed sarcasm, at times betrayed her feelings, but as a rule she had too much tact to indulge her angry malice. Now and then came an opportunity she could not resist. One day at lunch, Lady Grace was speaking of Mr. Hastings.

"I regret so much," she said to Miss Vance, "that we have lost such a charming neighbor as Mr. Hastings promised to be. His sudden departure is a complete mystery to every one."

"We quite thought he intended to live permanently at the Court," answered Miss Vance. "It appears he made the most complete arrangements for doing so. All his horses are still there, and I have not heard of the servants being dismissed. A friend of his is staying there now, playing host to a party of gentlemen. What reason did he assign for his sudden departure?"

"In a note I received from him a few days before he left he said he could not as yet accustom himself to a quiet country life, and felt a longing for the excitement of foreign travel. But I cannot bring myself to think that was anything more than an excuse, which he thought simple enough to repel further questioning. I wish," Lady Grace continued, turning to Winifred, "that you could have met the gentleman we are speaking of, who would have liked him so much. He is not only singularly handsome, but has a

Winifred was fairly distressed; great drops welled into her eyes for sympathy. "Don't cry, dear Fee—what is it?—what ails you?"

It was startling to see the gay, insouciant little fairy in such a plight.

"Oh, Winifred, I am so miserable—I hate myself!"

Winifred guessed the rest.

"You have not consented, Fee?—you are not going to marry Mr. Clayton?"

"Yes, I am."

"Oh, Fee, how could you? you cannot like him."

"What is the use of talking like that?" Miss Alton cried, with feverish patience. "Why don't you congratulate me?—it is a splendid match."

"I love you, Fee. I cannot deceive you. If you do not care for him—and you cannot love a man like that—all his money will not make you happy."

Winifred went sorrowfully to bed, for she loved the frivolous, worldly little creature dearly.

Mr. Clayton's reflections were tolerably satisfactory, as he smoked his Spanish cigarette after the ladies had retired.

"Though after all," he muttered, "I am not quite sure the game's worth the candle. Of course fellows will laugh at my being caught, after all I've said about the 'happy state.' They won't give me credit for being caught 'with intention.' I wish d'Aguilar was here, but I suppose he won't be in until very late."

Just about one o'clock Col. d'Aguilar, who had been away on a dinner invitation, came in, in high good humor and spirits.

"We have had a charming evening," he said, in answer to a question from Capt. Culoden. "Some very jolly fellows there, and I was greatly tempted to stay the night, as they asked me. However, as I had said nothing about it to Lady Grace Farquhar, I was afraid of committing a breach of good manners by remaining. Arthur le Marchant had driven over from Hazeli Court—a rare good fellow he is, too, the very life of a party."

"Did he say anything about Hastings?" inquired Reginald Chastanope.

"I think he mentioned the name of Hastings. If I recollect rightly it was something in connection with a yacht in Constantinople."

"I am sorry Hastings took it into his head to leave England," interposed Lord Harold Erskine. "He was one of the nicest, most gentlemanly fellows I ever met with. He entertained us in a princely way at the Court last month."

"Hastings?" remarked Francis Clayton, interrogatively. "I seem to know the name. By the way, Erskine, was not that the man Miss Champion accused Miss Eyre of being so much in the woods with?"

Lord Harold colored with passion.

"I presume they were only together just as d'Aguilar and Miss Alton might have been in the park this afternoon."

"Ah!" said Francis Clayton, quietly, but with his most disagreeable smile. "Let those laugh who win, is a capital maxim. But you're not congratulating me yet, are you?"

Col. d'Aguilar grew very pale; the hand that was on the back of his chair trembled.

"I am no hypocrite," he said, quietly, but with a curious ring in his voice. "I cannot wish your happiness when I know it entails her misery." And amidst a dead silence he left the room.

Before the party assembled at breakfast the following morning he had left Eudon Vale.

(To be continued.)

INSECT VANDALS.

Tropical Ants that Ravage the Country Like a Fire.

The Huns and Vandals of the insect world are undoubtedly the marching army ants. In tropical countries everything falls before these invaders; they leave nothing but ruin behind them. The author of "Tangweera" gives this description of them:

I have never found where these ants lie concealed when not engaged in foraging; but two or three times in the year, just before or after heavy rain, they come out of the forest in millions, advancing in a solid column, which may cover an acre of ground. Sometimes the column may separate in divisions, one going in one direction, one in another. Each travels in a fixed direction, in which it is guided by the guards, distinguished by enormous heads and threatening mandibles, who march ahead of the main body, as if to reconnoiter the ground.

The army follows after its officers, and rummages everything as it advances. Some swarm up the trees to considerable heights, searching in all the cracks of the bark, or among parasitical plants. Every fallen or hollow log and every stone is carefully inspected.

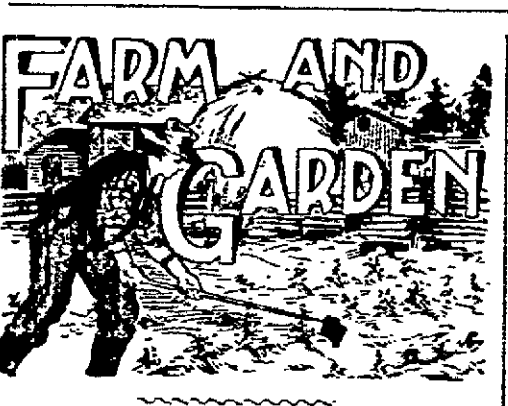
They destroy as if a fire had passed over the ground. Snails, beetles, butterflies, slugs, spiders, caterpillars, scorpions, centipedes—everything is devoured. Wasps' nests are riddled of the grubs; birds are driven from their nests and the young ones eaten up. Fortunately, few birds lay in the rainy season, and occasionally incursions of the army take place before the rains, when the birds are rearing their young. I have seen lizard's eggs hatched long withering, lashing the tail, rolling over and over, covered with ants which soon mastered and devoured them.

Twice in the middle of the night we have been roused by such invasions of the marching army ants, and had to rush out of the house and wait till the foray was over. But we were consoled by their leaving us a clean house, for the ants search the thatch through and through, plunder the wasps' nests which line our eaves, and drag from hiding every lizard, cockroach and spider.

The Embarrassed Whale.

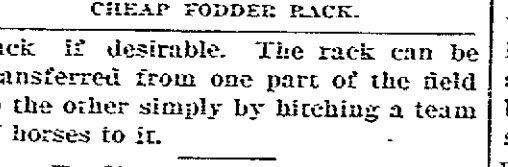
"I do not mind the notoriety so much," soliloquized the whale, after it had left Jonah on the beach. "But those smart young whales in our set will be sure to always be asking me to take something for the inner man, or to 'spouting' around about how hard it is to keep a good man down."—Baltimore American.

Hen Peck—I want to sue for a divorce. Lawyer—Has your wife left you? Hen Peck—No. She won't.



Inexpensive Fodder Rack.

A correspondent of the American Agriculturist describes a very cheap and entirely satisfactory fodder rack. The basis for this rack is two 2x8 inch boards, each ten feet long. These are rounded at the ends like sled runners. Five 2x4 inch boards, each 5 feet 4 inches long, are bolted to these boards, as shown in the illustration, every four feet. There are several 2x4 inch boards, each four or five feet long, spiked to the bridge boards in an upright position. These complete the frame. A tight floor is placed on the crosspiece, and boards are nailed to the sides and ends up to a height of eighteen inches. A space of sixteen inches is then left without covering. The sides and ends can be boarded up the remainder of the distance. These upper boards can be placed together or space can be left between them as seems best. Hay, straw or fodder thrown into this rack cannot be trampled and lost because of the tight bottom and sides up to a height of eighteen inches. There is no loss of food. Grain feed can be put into this



CHEAP FODDER RACK.

rack if desirable. The rack can be transferred from one part of the field to the other simply by hitching a team of horses to it.

Feeding Sheep Profitably.

After several years of experience in the use of corn fodder for sheep it has been found profitable when made a small part of the ration and fed after shredding. Fed without cutting or shredding it is simply wasted. In some sections sheep men have used shredded corn stover entirely as roughage, but this plan has not always worked well. By using good hay, clover or timothy, every alternate day, with the shredded corn stover the results have been satisfactory, especially when the sheep had roots once a day and were on a varied ration of grain, oats, bran and cornmeal. It is not intended that the corn stover, even if shredded, shall supply more than the roughage, for the grain and root feed must be liberal to carry the sheep through the winter in good shape. The cost in money or labor in shredding the corn stover for any stock is considered offset by the added value in manure.

Housing Farm Implements.

The good farmer is supposed to clean and house all farm implements as soon as he has finished using them each day, but many do not do this. They should devote at least one day to the work of collecting them, rubbing the rust off, oiling the iron work, and putting in good order for another year's work. When well housed it will pay to go over the wood work with a coat of paint. When the tools are wanted for use again and they are found all ready and in good condition, this will prove one of the best day's work done this year, as it will save several days' time and bother with them in the busy season, save strength of men and teams, and prevent many of the accidents that unlucky men are so apt to have, in breaking down just when most in a hurry.

Protect the Young Orchard.

It will pay to do some work to protect the young orchard from the attacks of rabbits and field mice. Take a supply of long, coarse straw, or better, burlap, to the orchard and place a bandage around the tree, reaching up from the earth for a foot or more. Before doing this, rake off all the leaves or other trash around the tree for a distance of two or three feet from it. If the ground is covered with snow it will pay to go through the orchard and tramp the snow down firmly about the base of each tree. Mice work under the snow when it is soft, but will not burrow through hard, packed snow. If any of the trees have been gnawed by rabbits or mice, they should be bandaged with thin cloth, over which is tied another bandage of the burlap.

Business Not Overdone.

The poultry business is not overdone. It is like any other business in that it must be properly conducted. There is always a ready market for poultry and eggs every day in the year, and there is a demand above the market prices for high grade stock and eggs. We are speaking now from the standpoint of the market poultryman. Conditions are the same, however, with the fancier. If you will show us a poultryman who is unable to dispose of his stock at profitable prices, we will show you one who does not take advantage of his opportunities and conduct his business upon a business basis.—Reliable Poultry Journal.

A Wrinkle in Apple Packing.

"There is a knack in doing everything" is an old saying, and the truthfulness of it was brought to mind yesterday, says the Oregonian, by a gang of men engaged in wrapping and packing apples. Each man had a full box of apples, a pile of thin paper cut into

wrappers, and an empty box. An apple was taken from the full box, a wrapper put around it, and it was put in the other box. It is not an easy thing to pick up a wrapper of thin paper from a pile without missing one occasionally, and in doing this the men adopted different schemes. A new hand wet his thumb on his tongue for every wrapper. One who had been longer in the business and found that it was unwholesome to be wetting his thumb on his tongue, had a slice of lemon beside his pile of wrappers and moistened his thumb in the lemon before picking up a wrapper. The scheme worked well, but he did not know whether the acid of the lemon would make his thumb sore or not. A third man had a thin rubber thumb stall on his thumb and could pick up wrappers all day long and never make a miss. He was an old hand at the business.—New England Farmer.

Eggs by the Pound.

There has been much talk about selling eggs by the pound. In and around some of our larger cities there are many sold in that way, but they are not sold in the shell. Cracked eggs and the larger ones among the dirty eggs, if fresh, are broken out, and the white and yolk well beaten together. Some packers use a churn to thoroughly mix them, which is important, as if they are put up just as they come from the shell the yolk becomes dry and mealy. They are then frozen solid and kept in cold storage until wanted. They are packed in tins of from ten to forty pounds each, and of course the demand for them comes principally from the bakers, for cakes and similar uses. It is said that a pound of the frozen egg is equal to ten eggs of the average size. They will not keep sweet long after they are thawed out, so that it is important that the user knows how many pounds he needs at one time, and opens no more than that. Packers who are careful to avoid putting in any tainted or spotted eggs get about 12 to 13 cents a pound, while other grades not as carefully selected have to be sold at 10 cents. We are wondering whether this plan could be used successfully in putting up smaller cans for family use. If it can we expect some one will try it.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Using Mineral Fertilizers.

When liberal applications of potash and phosphoric acid are to be used, it is better to put them on as early in the spring as possible, and work it well into the soil, even two or three weeks before the seed is put in. Upon a heavy clay soil it would probably be even better to put it on in the fall. By the early application it becomes partially dissolved in the soil and better distributed through it, and there is no danger of its injuring the germination of the seed as it might do if it was put on when the seed was put in, and they came in contact. When tankage is used for nitrogen this may be put on at the same time as the other fertilizers, as in the cold ground it will take some time for it to decay enough to make its nitrogen available. There would be very little if any loss of nitrogen. But in using nitrate of soda wait until the seed is put in, or even until the plants are up, and then scatter it around them, not getting it on them when they are wet lest it should burn. For a crop that needs the whole season to grow it is often better to make two light applications of nitrate of soda, the last when the plants are about half grown, than one heavy one.—American Cultivator.

Value of Corn Stalks.

The corn shredder is learning the farmers to save all the corn fodder they have. One farmer refused to buy a corn reaper because it did not cut close enough to the ground. The Maine Farmer says that in well-grown corn the lower six inches of the stalk represents a ton of fodder to the acre, which may be one-tenth of the crop. Chemists have told us that the stalk below the ear is much more valuable in food elements per ton than that above the ear, and when reduced by shredding it will be all eaten.

Fattening Cattle.

Fattening stock may be fed quite often, but should at no time be fed more than they will eat up clean. In nearly all cases the more rapidly animals are finished and fattened the greater the profit. Better results will be secured if all the young stock are fed separately from the old animals.

The Sheep-Raising Industry.

New Mexico is a great sheep country. There is but one other State or Territory which excels it in sheep raising. That is Utah, where there are 8,600,000 or 9,000,000 sheep. New Mexico has about 6,000,000. The industry was never so prosperous as at present.

Flavor of Mutton.

The peculiar flavor of mutton is due largely to the food of sheep, the locality in which it has been raised, its treatment and the manner the carcass has been dressed.

Farm Notes.

Do not allow the milk to freeze. Never mix fresh milk with that which has been cooled. Peas make one of the very best feeds for sheep in the winter. The broom corn crop is estimated at 4,500 tons less than last year. Keep the lambs growing. They will never recover from a setback. One breed of fowls well kept is more satisfactory than several that are poorly housed and fed.

Poultry houses and yard should always be situated on high, dry land; a sandy hillside is the best of all. It is reported that there has been an increase in the output of canned corn in Maine of 20 per cent over that of last year.



Household Department.

Egg Salad.

Boil three eggs hard, cut in half lengthwise, remove the yolks and mash fine. Mix together in a saucepan the third of a teaspoonful each of dry mustard, salt and white pepper, a tablespoonful of curry powder, a few drops of onion juice, a teaspoonful of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of egg well beaten, two teaspoonfuls of olive oil and a tablespoonful of rich cream. Put the ingredients together in the order in which they are named, beat well, set the bowl over the steam of the kettle and stir constantly until thick and creamy; remove and stir in the mashed egg yolks, a little at a time, and set on the ice to get very cold. To serve, fill the whites of eggs, dividing the mixture among them, put each half egg on two or three leaves of tender lettuce, with mayonnaise dressing around them.

Tomato Soup Served with Egg Balls.

To make the soup, put into a saucepan one tablespoonful of butter and cook in it for five minutes a finely chopped onion, being careful not to brown it. Add one quart of stewed tomatoes, a quarter of a cupful of rolled crackers, a half bayleaf, a dozen whole peppers, a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of sugar and paprika and cook for twenty minutes. Then stir in a cupful of boiling water and strain the tomatoes through a sieve. For the balls, grate three hard-boiled eggs and mix them with a level tablespoonful of butter and the yolk of a raw egg. Season with a little nutmeg and salt and form into small balls. Roll them in flour and boil in salted water for five minutes. Place the balls in a soup tureen and pour the soup over them and serve at once.

Quince and Lemon Jam.

Peel, core and slice quinces, reserving the paring and cores for jelly. Put the quinces over the fire in just enough water to cover them, and stew until they are soft. The allowance of sugar should be the same for this as for the peach marmalade—three-quarters of a pound to every pound of the fruit. It will take a good while to reduce the quinces to the requisite softness, and they must be stirred and beaten often with a stout wooden spoon. When the fruit is well broken in pieces, add the sugar, and at the same time put in the juice of one large lemon for every two pounds of the fruit. Boil ten minutes after it has again come to the boil, and after the kettle has been removed from the fire add the chopped peel of one lemon for every five pounds of the conserve. This is a good and an unusual jam.

Beef à la Mode.

Cut three pounds of beef into square pieces and put it to soak in a marinade composed of three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, two cloves of garlic, six peppercorns and six cloves all finely pounded, a teaspoonful of salt, some powdered thyme, basil, marjoram and parsley. Allow it to macerate thus for two hours. In the meantime fry four onions cut in slices, and then in the same fat fry the pieces of meat. Add two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until all assumes a bright-brown color. Then cover with stock or water, boil up, and remove the first scum as it rises, add the marinade and gently simmer for three hours. Season nicely and serve either hot or cold. A dish of beetroot salad is a fitting accompaniment to this dish. It can also be prepared from salt meat if preferred.

Frozen Fruit Stand.

Peel and slice four very nice bananas; add a quarter of a pound of fresh, candied or glace cherries; those you can prepare yourself; remove the pulp from two good-sized, rather tart oranges; cut three green gages into bits and seed half a pound of white grapes; sprinkle over these half a cup of sugar and a wine glass of sherry, a liquor glass of maraschino and another of curacao; let stand for half an hour, then toss the fruit lightly until mixed; turn into a salad bowl, place this in a covered ice cave and bury in ice and salt for several hours.

Tomato Soup.

Boil one can of tomatoes fifteen minutes with one bayleaf, one stalk celery, and half a small onion. Strain, and add one quart of stock, and bring again to boiling point. Season with salt, pepper and one tablespoonful sugar. Just before serving stir in one-fourth teaspoon soda. If desired the soup may be thickened by stirring in one tablespoonful of butter before adding the soda.

Tomato Sauce Without Sugar.

Cut into pieces two quarts of tomatoes and sprinkle them over with salt, and let them remain over night; then squeeze the juice from them, and boil a quarter of a pound of shallots, some whole pepper and bruised ginger. Boil the mixture slowly for half an hour, and strain it; pulp the tomatoes through a strainer, and add them to the liquid, and boil again slowly for half an hour.

Costly Kitchen Utensils.

In the Czar's kitchen at St. Petersburg not only are the walls and ceilings of black marble covered with valuable ornaments, but many of the kitchen pots and pans, which originally belonged to the Empress Catherine, are of solid gold.

Rev. W. A. Peterson of your city is conducting revival meetings at the Chapel every evening this week. He is assisted by Elder Farmer and Mr. Carter. A large attendance greets them every evening and we hope to see the good work continue after their departure.

Israel Longton, who has been employed in Portland Ore. for the past six months arrived home Sunday, being called home on account of the serious illness of his mother, who is improving quite rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Cleveland of Babcock visited at the Sherman Cleveland home Monday while on their way to Grand Rapids where Mrs. Cleveland will take massage treatment.

Mrs. Frank Noel is very ill with pneumonia at her home. Grave fears were entertained for her recovery a few days. She has slightly improved at the present writing.

Miss Anna Allen and C. A. Jaspersen were sponsors at the baptism of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Dodge baby boy, who was named John Radcock Dodge, Wednesday p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brazeau, Mrs. W. A. Brazeau and C. A. Jaspersen attended the concert at Nekosia last Friday evening and spoke very highly of it.

Miss Anna Allen, who has been spending the past month with relatives and friends in the Fox River Valley, returned home Monday.

W. A. Brazeau made a business trip to Fenwood, Wis. last Friday to look over a mercantile deal with the Fenwood Lumber Co.

H. L. Vachreau and C. A. Jaspersen and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Garrison attended the Elks ball at Grand Rapids Thursday evening.

Mrs. Jos. Madeline of your city was called here Monday on account of the serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. F. Noel.

Miss Renna Cleveland is enjoying a two weeks visit with her sister Mrs. G. W. Mason in your city.

Mrs. Henry Letendre is spending a week with her daughter Mrs. Win Corriveau on the west side in your city.

Herman Helke is assisting Brazeau Bros. Co. in taking inventory this week.

Henry Letendre was a Grand Rapids visitor Wednesday.

—Some time ago my daughter caught a severe cold. She complained of pains in her chest and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's cough remedy according to directions and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy in my family for the past seven years and have never known it to fail." says James Prendergast, merchant Annato Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. The pains in the chest indicated an approaching attack of pneumonia, which in this instance was undoubtedly ward off by Chamberlain's cough remedy. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. For Sale by Johnson & Hill & Co.

SIGEL.

Last Tuesday night a meeting was held at Joe Rick's at which action was taken towards macadamizing that part of the main road which lies within the city of Grand Rapids. The rock will be bought of the farmers at \$2.00 per cord. This undertaking will be aided with delight by the Sigel farmers, who have long been compelled to be jolted over that rough piece of corduroy road.

Sickness has invaded the home of the Green family, the aged Mrs. Green having been quite sick for some time.

We are glad to learn that Walter Couthart, who was very sick with pneumonia, is well again.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25 cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or money refunded. JOHNSON & HILL CO. JOHN E. DALY.

BIRON.

Arthur LaVague has purchased a fast horse to rent to the boys. Ed. Schmitz and Emil John being the first to try it.

Mr. and Mrs. A. LaVague and daughter Daisy attended the Forester's dance and all report a good time.

Miss Julia Barrett and sister of Grand Rapids, was visiting Mrs. Kempfert on Sunday.

Miss Delia Labuaker of Port Edwards is visiting her brother-in-law, Mr. I. Fabart.

Miss Gertrude LaVague is attending the high school in Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gropp went to New Rome on a sick call.

ALTDORF.

Services were held in the Catholic church Sunday by Rev. Father Van Severn of Rudolph and a class of eight made their first communion.

Last Wednesday night some sneak thief entered the barn of Peter Wirtz and carried away a double harness, of which no trace has been found since.

Tuesday a little daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. Kundert.

A Little Boys Life saved.

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's cough remedy. It saved my little boy's life and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere of Goodwin, S. D., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up" and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today.—Joel Demont, Inwood, Ia. For sale by Johnson & Hill Co.

On Wednesday evening Miss Laura Emmons, intermediate teacher in our schools, was taken very ill with the grip and on Thursday p. m. she was able to be taken to her home at Grand Rapids. Her pupils were divided into sections, Prin. Jenkins teaching one section and Miss Akey the other.

The meeting of the Lyceum for Wednesday was quite largely attended and all enjoyed the program. Mr. Len gave some very good advice to the members in regard to their preparation of selections to be given at the meetings.

H. A. Effner who was for many years a locomotive engineer, but who is now representing a railway accident insurance company, made a professional visit to this town, remaining over Monday and Tuesday.

At the regular meeting of the Lyceum a week ago, the members adopted a style of badge to be worn by them. The badge will be of sterling silver scroll design with purple and gold enamel bearing the emblem B. L. 1902.

Carl Molloy, who formerly officiated as landlord at the Oakland, called on old acquaintances here on Friday. He is located in the Capitol at Madison.

John J. O'Reilly, resident manager of the American Grass Twine Co., departed Tuesday night for an extended stay in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

W. E. Emery of Madison, assistant state agent for the American Book Co., is making his rounds in this part of the country this week.

Michael and J. Corrigan of Elroy are making a short stay in town this week. They are registered at the Woodland.

John Rogers and John Williams of Plankinton, S. D. were registered at the Woodland on Thursday and Friday.

Wm. F. Noltner returned this week from a trip down in Dane Co. where he went to bury Henry Gruber's baby.

County Supt. O. J. Len of Grand Rapids made our schools a professional visit on Wednesday.

G. W. Brown of Pittsville stopped in Babcock Thursday while on his way to Madison on business.

A. H. Luhrsen of Eau Claire who represents the McCormick Co. stopped off here on Wednesday.

C. O. Baker, sec'y of the Central Trading Co., was seen on our streets Saturday.

John Strassy of Belleville made a short business trip here on Tuesday.

Elmer E. Green of Cambria transacted business here on Thursday.

Chas. A. Leicht of New Lisbon was a business visitor here on Friday.

W. W. Smith of Granton was registered at the Woodland on Friday.

B. Tarbox of Pittsville transacted business here on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rege spent Sunday in Grand Rapids.

Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boschee's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dread disease from the system. It is not a cure-all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. G. G. Green's reliable remedies at Johnson & Hill Co.'s drug department. Get Green's Special Almanac.

RUDOLPH.

Miss Martha Brungmann of Rudolph and George Creek of Appleton were united in marriage at the home of the bride on Wednesday. The sister of the groom, Annie Creek, acted as bridesmaid and the brother of the groom, Fred Brungmann as best man. The couple were married at 3 o'clock p. m. and then supper was served, the young folks enjoyed themselves in dancing the rest of the evening. The young wedded couple departed on Wednesday morning for Appleton, where they will make their home.

A farewell party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. St. Denis. All had a merry time. The St. Denis family will move to Stevens Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Omholt drove down to Necedah last Saturday to visit Mrs. Omholt's mother, who has been very ill.

Will Chamber drove to Stevens Point Monday and returned home about six o'clock in the evening.

Oliver Akey was seen in Grand Rapids Saturday. The real estate dealer is kept very busy at present.

The Misses Frances Slattery and Mamie Liversh spent Sunday in Mosinee.

Peter Keyzer went to Stevens Point on business Wednesday.

John Rayome was in Grand Rapids Monday on business.

Mrs. Phillips of Milwaukee is visiting her parents.

Personally conducted tours of Mexico

Via the North-Western line, under the auspices of an experienced director, leave Chicago Thursday, February 6th; Wednesday, February 13; and Wednesday, February 20th, taking in all the principal points of interest in old Mexico. Trains run on schedules especially arranged for sight-seeing and all meals are served in dining cars. The price of ticket includes all travelling expenses and necessary incidentals. Optional tickets, returning through California. Party limited as to numbers. Secure accommodations early. For particulars, rates and illustrated book, descriptive of Mexico, apply to agents Chicago & North Western R'y.

—Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford St. M. E. church, Cumberland, Md., says: "It affords me great pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhoea remedy. I have used it and know others who have never known it to fail." For sale by Johnson & Hill Co.

Plans Suggested for a Rural Tax to be Levied.

Wisconsin is to lead all the states in the union in the matter of furnishing libraries and library facilities for the rural districts. At least such will be the case if the latest plans of Senator James H. Stout and Secretary F. A. Hutchins of the free library commission are consummated. They would have a state law passed permitting the various rural communities to tax themselves for the support of free public libraries, and would also have a federal law granting to the free libraries in cities from which rural mail deliveries are made the free use of the rural delivery for sending books to farmers. The two plans go hand in hand, and if the government consents to give the public libraries the franking privilege, then the rural libraries become all the more useful.

Congressman J. J. Jenkins has a bill which he will introduce in the house, providing for this franking privilege, and Senator Spooner and the other congressmen have said that they would work for it. Senator Spooner is reported to have said that he would give the matter his personal attention when it came before the senate, and that he would do all in his power to secure its passage.

Postmaster General H. C. Payne, it is said, has given Senator Stout his word that he will make a thorough investigation, and that if the conditions of the service will permit he will recommend the passage of the bill.

W. C. B. Welton of Madison, superintendent of the rural mail delivery routes in Wisconsin, said yesterday that while he was not acquainted with the conditions of the service in other states, he was sure that the carrying of library books under the plan suggested by Congressman Jenkins could be added without interfering with the efficiency of the mail service. As he understands it, the bill provides for the distribution of the books, but specifies that the readers must return the books at their own expense.

The Wisconsin Teachers' association and the State Federation of Woman's clubs have appointed committees to go before the next legislature to ask for the passage of a law which will permit rural districts to support public libraries by taxation. If the law passes, as now seems probable, Wisconsin will then be in the van of all the states making an effort to supply the country people with proper reading matter.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists 75c. Hall's family pills are the best.

To Country Girls.

For the country girls, the city has a certain fascination. The streets are gay. They see fine carriages and handsomely dressed men and women. The store windows are filled with attractive displays. They imagine how grand, how gay, how full of enjoyment life must be there. They are eager to leave the farm where they have good food, plenty of room, pure air and independence. In the country village the social lines are strictly enforced. One can have free enjoyment of social life. These girls, happy if they but knew it, long for what they dream city life is and they rush year by year in crowds to the city, expecting to find one round of pleasure. They must work, however; there must be a place to stay and food to eat, so some who are not fitted for anything else take housework. Perhaps they are not fitted well for that. They quickly find that they are not admitted to the society that looks so attractive. That to which they are relegated is not to be obtained except under certain restrictions and is not to their satisfaction when they get into it.

They may go into stores as clerks. They seldom are tactful and adaptable. They have to work for low wages. Out of that must come car fare and lunches and room rent and board. They find next to nothing left for clothes, yet they must dress up to a certain standard or cannot retain their position. Their rooms must be small, bare of comforts, cheerless or lonely or they must herd in crowds with girls whose companionship is apt to be ungenial or detrimental to them. They soon fall into shallow superficial lives, if not worse.

They may go into factories and workshops and find hard disagreeable labor from early to late obtaining sufficient for a mere existence. They have few pleasures beyond an hour in the park Sunday afternoon. Heaven be praised that this is obtainable.

Girls, you who may stay at home on the farm had better do so. If you do housework for a neighbor, you do not feel that you lower yourself in doing so. If you do dressmaking or millinery work in your little village, your self-complacency need not be disturbed. Do not imagine that life is without hardship in the city, or one long holiday. Many a city girl longs with great longing for the quiet and the beauty, the sincere simplicity of your life in the country.

—Stops the cough and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price 25 cents.

An Opportunity

To visit Florida during February in private car at lowest rate offered for the season, going via Louisville, Mammoth Cave, Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta to Jacksonville, returning via Savannah, Charleston and Washington, making stops at important points. For full information address J. M. TURNER, Special Agent, Wis. Central Ry., 400 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Elk Ball

Was a swell affair, but its greatness did not compare with the proportions of the sale that will start in at our store **MONDAY MORNING.** The sale will be especially on

LADIES JACKETS

But will include some other things. Our entire line of the **CELEBRATED PALMER JACKETS** will go at cost. We would rather give you the profit than carry them over. Just look at these prices.

Jackets that cost \$10 will go at.....	\$ 7.50
Jackets that cost \$13 will go at.....	10.00
Jackets that cost \$9 will go at.....	6.50
Jackets that cost \$1.75 go at.....	3.60

This is a chance that should not be missed as it is a money saver.

We have some

KERSEY OVERCOATS

that we are going to close out at from **\$3.25 to \$9.** **WE MEAN BUSINESS.**

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

And we would advise those who are not completely fitted out in this respect to visit our **CLOTHING DEPT.**

SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

You particular Jiggers, when you are out of Shoes look over our line. We have everything from a plow shoe to a patent leather dancing pump, and of course the price tells the story, and if the price wasn't reasonable we would not sell the amount of shoes we do.

MCMILLAN SUITS AND PANTS

The best thing we ever had, and we are going to keep them right along. Come and look them over.

JOHNSON & HILL COMPANY.

Largest Distributors of Merchandise in Wood County.

GRAND RAPIDS, - - - WISCONSIN.